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South-Carolina

PRO PATRIA, PRO

MONDAY,

THE

GAZETTE.

LEGE, PRO REGE.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1774.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The PRINTER of THIS GAZETTE having juſt received a ſmall Supply of Paper, and daily expecting a larger, is ready to *ſerve the Public* as uſual.

Timothy's Marine Liſt.

Auguſt Arrivals at Charles-Town. *From*

From AUGUST *8th, to* SEPTEMBER *12th.*

10th. Scooner Chance, Benj. Wainwright, St. Auguſtine
11th. Scooner Sunbury Packet, Jer. Dickinſon, Georgia
12th. Sloop Tartar, Joſeph Veſey, Providence
13th. *Snow LeDeſpencer (Packet) C. W. Pond,* Falmouth
14th. Ship Charming Sally, George Fortune, Briſtol
Scooner Hopkins, Georgia
Sloop Ann, Samuel Smith, Muſquito-Shore
Sloop Three Friends, Joſias Hunt, Grenada
Sloop Speedwell, Elijah Bow, Muſquito-Shore
15th. Snow Proteus, John Papiay, Falmouth
Brigt. Yorick, Elijah Steel, Falmouth
Scooner Minerva, David Tatem, Turks-Iſland
Scooner Cicely, Paul Preſton, Montſerat
16th. Snow Gambia, James Willis, Africa
Snow Amelia, John McNiell, Africa
Brigt. Mary, John Allen, Africa
Brigt. Norwich Packet, Will. Wattles, Jamaica
Scooner Katy & Mary, Will. Stone, Georgia
Scooner Adventure, Clement Conyers, Antigua
Sloop Suky & Nancy, Thomas Newbold, Barbados
17th. Bark Spy, Henry Stuard, Africa
Scooner Katharine, Will. Thomſon, St. Auguſtine
18th. Ship True Blue, John Webſter. Africa
Brigt. Amphitrite, John Moncrieff, Jamaica
Sloop Kitty, Samuel Skinner, Montſerat
19th. Sloop Friendſhip, Daniel Monro, Rhode-Iſland
20th. Sloop Diſpatch, Nathaniel King, St. Euſtatius
21ſt. Ship Brewton, Stephen Deane, Africa
Snow Tryton, William Mann, Jamaica
22d. Ship George, Archibald Bog, New York
Ship Jupiter, Samuel Brown, Larne
23d. Brigt. Pitt, Joſeph Everett, Jamaica
Scooner Betſy & Polly, Samuel Stone, Georgia
Scooner William & Henry, Will. Knight, Georgia
24th. Scooner Carolina Packet, J. Green, Muſquito-Shore
25th. *Brigt. Sandwich (Packet) C. Mic. Kelly,* Falmouth
26th. Ship Fanny, William Maine, Africa
Sloop Ranger, Henry Morgan, Turks-Iſland
Sloop Richmond, Andrew Raſh, Dominica
27th. Bark Mercury, Patrick Nicholls, Liverpoole
Brigt. St. John, Daniel Conant, Salem
Scooner Katy & Mary, Stephen Duvall, Georgia
28th. Brigt. Heart-of-Oak, Robert Patterſon, Africa
Sloop New-York Packet, Ferd. Little, New-York
29th. Sloop Liberty, John Beek, St. Kitts
30th. Snow Peggy, Alexander Hardie, Briſtol
Sept. 1. Scooner Rake's Delight, George Hague, Georgia
Scooner Suky & Katy, Tho. Sherman, Georgia
2d. Scooner Savannah Packet, John Turner, Georgia
Scooner Fox, William Pickles, Providence
Scooner Diſpatch, Benjamin Minors, Providence
3d. Ship Maeſgwynn, Windſor Brown, Africa
Scooner Katy & Mary, Stephen Duvall, Georgia
Scooner Hibernia, Bryan Foſkey, Georgia
4th. Scooner Harriot, Peter Bachop, St. Auguſtine
5th. Ship Laurens, Thomas Shirloch, Liverpoole
6th. Brigt. Hawke, William Letton, Exeter
7th. Ship Hannibal, Joſeph Puddicombe, Poole
Scooner Fancy, Benjamin Barton, Grenada
8th. Brigt. Charles-Town Pac. S. Wright, Philadelphia
Brigt. Betſy, Joſhua Winſlow, Salem
10th. Brigt. Rebecca, Joſeph Veſey, Jamaica
Ship Mars, Francis Holland, Africa
Sloop Defiance, Nathaniel Butterfield, Providence
11th. *His Majeſty's Ship Tamar, Capt.* Boſton
Ship Morris, Thomas Bell, Philadelphia

Auguſt Sailed. *For*

7th. Scooner Wm. & Henry, Will. Knight, Georgia
9th. Snow Lively, William Carter, Falmouth
Brigt. Elizabeth, John Hatter, Surenheim
Scooner Sally, John Roberts, St. Croix
10th. Scooner Good-Intent, Francis Saltus, Georgia
Scooner Suky & Katy, Tho. Sherman, Georgia
11th. Brigt. Betſy, Peter Schermerhorn, New-York
Scooner Harriot, Peter Bachop, St. Auguſtine
Sloop Ambris, Jonathan Lovegrove, Briſtol
12th. Brigt. Jenny, John Thompſon, Lancaſter
13th. Scooner Lovely Betſy, Samuel Evans, Providence
Scooner Katy & Mary, Will. Stone, Georgia
Scooner Little Nelly, John Young, Providence
14th. *Armed Scooner St. John, C. W. Grant,* Providence
Brigt. Seanymph, William Moore, Philadelphia
Sloop Amelia, John Sweeting, Providence
Sloop Betty, David Tines, Jamaica
16th. Sloop Three Siſters, Joſ. Oakman, New-York
18th. Ship St. George, John Muir, Liſbon
Ship Portland, James Wilſon, Cowes
Ship Briton, Alexander Urquhart, London
Snow Chriſtie, Hugh Rillie, Falmouth
Scooner Minerva, David Tatem, Cape-Fear
Scooner Hopkins, Georgia
Sloop Deſire, Prince Gorham, New-York
19th. Sloop Little John, John Kemp, jun. Providence
23d. Ship Mary-Ann, Thomas Manners, London
Scooner Katy & Mary, Stephen Duvall, Georgia
24th. Ship Live-Oak, Andrew Lunberry, Liſbon
26th. Brigt. Norwich Packet, Wm. Wattles, New-York
Scooner Savannah-Packet, John Turner, Georgia
Scooner Sunbury Packet, Jer. Dickinſon, Georgia
28th. Brigt. Amphitrite, John Moncrieff, Jamaica
Scooner Cicely, Paul Preſton, Jamaica
Sloop Friendſhip, Daniel Monro, Rhode-Iſland
29th. Scooner Adventure, Clement Conyers, Antigua
Scooner Endeavour, George Ball, Providence
Sloop Tartar, Joſeph Veſey, Providence
30th. Scooner Charming Nancy, John Righton, Jamaica
Scooner Katy & Mary, Stephen Duvall, Georgia
Scooner Hibernia, Bryan Foſkey, Georgia
Sloop Diſpatch, Nathaniel King, Georgia
31ſt. Sloop Three-Friends, Joſias Hunt, Barbados
Sept. 1. *Snow LeDeſpencer (Pac.) C. W. Pond,* Falmouth
4th. Scooner Katy & Mary, Stephen Duvall, Georgia
5th. Ship Pallas, John Turner, London
Snow Friends, William Roſs, Georgia
6th. Scooner Liberty, Richard Churchill, Georgia
10th. Ship Charming Sally, George Fortune, Briſtol
Scooner Charming Polly, Elias Ellery, St. Euſtatius
Scooner Harriot, Peter Bachop, St. Auguſtine
Sloop New-York Packet, Ferd. Little, New-York
Sloop Two Friends, William Jones, Anguilla

Remain windbound or cleared, *For*

Ship Hereford, William Harriſon, Liverpoole
Ship Sandwich (Pac.) Capt. Mich. Kelly, Falmouth
Snow Peggy, Alexander Hardie, Geſport
Snow Proteus, John Papley, London
Snow Gambia, James Willis, Briſtol
Brigt. St. John, Daniel Conant, Dominica
Brigt. Yorick, Elijah Steel, Liſbon
Scooner Savannah Packet, John Turner, Georgia
Scooner Suky & Katy, Tho. Sherman, Georgia
Sloop Raven, Nath. Dickinſon, Providence
Sloop Liberty, John Beek, St. Kitts
Sloop Suky & Nancy, Tho. Newbold, Barbados
Sloop Suſannah, Joſeph Clapp, Jamaica

May ſail betwixt this and our next.

Ship George, Archibald Bog, Falmouth
Brigt. Mary, John Allen, New York
Brigt. Cha. Town Packet, S. Wright, Philadelphia
Scooner Rake's Delight, Geo. Hague, Georgia
Sloop Kitty, Samuel Skinner, Antigua
Sloop Richmond, Andrew Raſh, Dominica
Sloop Ranger, Henry Morgan, Turks-Iſland

Entered out beſides the above, *For*

Ship Brewton, Charles Goodwin, London
Ship Jupiter, Samuel Brown, Antigua
Ship Sally, Iſaac Burton, London
Bark Mercury, Patrick Nicholls, Jamaica
Bark Spy, Henry Stuard, Liverpoole
Brigt. Speedwell, Anthony Aſkey, Jamaica
Brigt. Hawke, William Letton, Cowes

Other Veſſels in Port.

His Majeſty's Ship Glaſgow, Capt. Wm. Maltby,
Scooner Glaſgow's Tender,

SAVANNAH, *July* 27, 1774.

At a MEETING *this day of a very reſpectable number of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this province, at the Exchange in Savannah, in conſequence of public notice given the 14th inſtant, in order to take into conſideration certain late acts of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting the town and harbour of Boſton, &c.*

JOHN GLEN, Eſq; was choſen Chairman.

SUNDRY Letters and Reſolutions received here from the ſeveral Committees of Correſpondence at Boſton, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Williamſburg, North-Carolina, and Charles-Town, were then preſented and read.

Motion being made, that a Committee be appointed to draw up Reſolutions to be entered into by the inhabitants of this province, as nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the Northern Colonies as the preſent ſtate of the province will admit, a debate aroſe thereon, and the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the affirmative by a great majority.

RESOLVED, That the following Gentlemen be the ſaid Committee, viz. John Glen, John Smith, Joſeph Clay, John Houſtoun, Noble-Wimberly Jones, Lyman Hall, William Young, Edward Telfair, Samuel Farley, George Walton, Joſeph Habersham, Jonathan Bryan, Jonathan Cochran, George McIntoſh, Sutton Bankes, William Gibbons, Benjamin Andrew, John Winn, John Stirk, Archibald Bulloch, James Screven, David Zubly, Henry Lewis Bourquin, Eliſha Butler, William Baker, Parmenas Way, John Baker, John Mann, John Beneſield, John Stacey, and John Morel.

Several gentlemen objecting to Reſolutions being immediately entered into, as the inhabitants of the diſtant pariſhes might not have had a ſufficient notification of this preſent Meeting, *It was Reſolved*, That the Meeting be adjourned to Wedneſday the tenth day of Auguſt next, and that in the mean time the Chairman do write to the inhabitants of the ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts, and acquaint them therewith; and alſo that it is expected they will ſend Deputies to join the above Committee on that day, with full power to act in their behalf, and enter into ſuch Reſolutions as may by a majority of them then met be agreed on, and that the number of perſons ſo to be ſent as Deputies be agreeable to the number of Repreſentatives each pariſh or diſtrict ſends to the General Aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the Reſolutions to be agreed on and entered into at the next Meeting, by a majority of the ſaid Committee then met, be deemed the ſenſe of the inhabitants of this province.

And then the Meeting adjourned to Wedneſday the tenth of Auguſt next.

GEORGIA.

By His Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, *Baronet, Captain General, Governor, and Commander in chief of his Majeſty's province of* GEORGIA, *Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the ſame,*

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS I have received information, That, on Wedneſday the 27th day of July laſt paſt, a number of perſons, in conſequence of a printed bill or ſummons, iſſued and diſperſed throughout the province, by certain perſons unknown, did unlawfully aſſemble together, at the Watch-Houſe, in the town of Savannah, under colour or pretence of conſulting together for the redreſs of public grievances, or imaginary grievances; and that the perſons ſo aſſembled for the purpoſes aforeſaid, or ſome of them, are, from and by their own authority, by a certain other hand bill, iſſued and diſperſed throughout the province, and other methods, endeavouring to prevail on his Majeſty's liege ſubjects to have another meeting, on Wedneſday the 10th inſtant, ſimilar to the former, and for the purpoſes aforeſaid; which ſummonſes and meetings muſt tend to raiſe fears and jealouſies in the minds of his Majeſty's good ſubjects:—AND WHEREAS an opinion prevails, and has been induſtrioufly propagated, that ſummonſes and meetings of this nature are conſtitutional and legal, in order, therefore, that his Majeſty's liege ſubjects may not be miſled and impoſed upon by artful and deſigning men, I DO, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's honourable Council, iſſue this my proclamation, notifying, that all ſuch ſummonſes and calls by private perſons, and all aſſembling and meetings of the people, which may tend to raiſe fears and jealouſies in the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, under pretence of conſulting together for redreſs of public grievances, or imaginary grievances, are unconſtitutional, illegal, and puniſhable, by law:—AND I do hereby require all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this province, to pay due regard to this my proclamation, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great ſeal of his Majeſty's ſaid province, in the Council-chamber at Savannah, the 5th day of Auguſt, in the 14th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE *the Third, and in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four.*

By His Excellency's command, THO. MOODIE, Dep. Secr. } Ja. Wright.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[*The foregoing* EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATION *did not prevent the Meeting of the Committee on the 10th, nor their entering into the following Reſolutions.*]

RESOLUTIONS entered into at Savannah in Georgia, on Wedneſday the 10th day of Auguſt, 1774, at a General Meeting of the inhabitants of the province, aſſembled to conſider the ſtate of the colonies in America.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente,

THAT his Majeſty's ſubjects in America owe the ſame allegiance, and are entitled to the ſame rights, privileges, and immunities, with their fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That as protection and allegiance are reciprocal, and under the Britiſh conſtitution correlative terms, his Majeſty's liege ſubjects in America have a clear and indiſputable right, as well from the general laws of mankind, as from the antient and eſtabliſhed cuſtoms of the land, ſo often recognized, to petition the Throne upon every emergency.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That an act of Parliament, lately paſſed, for blockading the port and harbour of Boſton, is contrary to our idea of the Britiſh conſtitution: Firſt, for that it in effect deprives good and lawful men of the uſe of their property without judgment of their Peers: And, ſecondly, for that it is in nature of an *ex poſt facto* law, and indiſcriminately blends as objects of puniſhment the innocent with the guilty: Neither do we conceive the ſame juſtified upon a principle of neceſſity; for that numerous inſtances evince that the laws and executive power of Boſton have made ſufficient proviſion for the puniſhment of all offenders againſt perſons and property.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That the Act for abeliſhing the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay tends to the ſubverſion of American rights; for, beſides thoſe general liberties, the original ſettlers brought over with them as their birthright, particular immunities were granted by ſuch charter as an inducement and means of ſettling the

[*Turn to the laſt Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *(in Virginia) Aug. 3.*

At a very full meeting of DELEGATES *from the different counties in the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *begun in* Williamsburg *the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1774. and continued, by several adjournments, to Saturday the 6th of the same month, the following* ASSOCIATION *was unanimously resolved upon and agreed to.*

WE, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Delegates of the Freeholders of VIRGINIA, deputed to represent them at a general meeting in the city of *Williamsburg*, avowing our inviolable and unshaken fidelity and attachment to our most gracious Sovereign, our regard and affection for all our friends and fellow subjects in *Great-Britain*, and elsewhere, protesting against every act or thing, which may have the most distant tendency to interrupt, or in any wise disturb his Majesty's peace, and the good order of government, within this his ancient colony, which we are resolved to maintain and defend, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, but at the same time, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions, at those grievances and distresses by which his Majesty's *American* subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious consideration the state of the whole continent, find that the present unhappy situation of our affairs, is chiefly occasioned by certain ill-advised regulations, as well of our trade as internal policy, introduced by several unconstitutional acts of the *British* Parliament, and, at length, attempted to be enforced by the hand of power; fully influenced by these important and weighty considerations, we think it an indispensable duty, which we owe to our country, ourselves, and latest posterity, to guard against such dangerous and extensive mischiefs, by every just and proper means.

If, by the measures adopted, some unhappy consequences and inconveniences should be derived to our fellow-subjects, whom we wish not to injure in the smallest degree, we hope, and flatter ourselves, that they will impute them to their real cause—the hard necessity to which we are driven.

That the good people of this Colony may, on so trying an occasion, continue steadfastly directed to their most essential interests; in hopes that they will be influenced and stimulated by our example to the greatest industry, the strictest œconomy, and frugality, and the exertion of every public virtue; persuaded that the Merchants, Manufacturers, and other inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, and, above all, that the *British* Parliament will be convinced, how much the true interest of that kingdom must depend on the restoration and continuance of that mutual friendship and cordiality, which so happily subsisted between us, we have unanimously, and, with one voice, entered into the following RESOLUTIONS and ASSOCIATION, which we do oblige ourselves, by those sacred ties of honour and love to our country, strictly to observe; and further declare, before God and the world, that we will religiously adhere to and keep the same inviolate in every particular, until redress of all such *American* grievances, as may be defined and settled at the General Congress of Delegates from the different Colonies, shall be fully obtained, or until this association shall be abrogated or altered by a general meeting of the Deputies of this Colony, to be convened, as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greatest earnestness, recommend this our association, to all Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants of this Colony, hoping that they will chearfully and cordially accede thereto.

1st. We do hereby resolve and declare that we will not, either directly or indirectly, after the 1st day of *November* next, import from *Great-Britain*, any goods, wares, or merchandize, whatever, (medicines excepted) nor will we, after that day, import any *British* manufactures, either from the *West-Indies*, or any other place, nor any other article whatever, which we shall know, or have reason to believe, was brought into such countries from *Great-Britain*; nor will we purchase any such articles, so imported, of any person or persons whatsoever, except such as are now in the country, or such as may arrive on or before the said 1st day of *November*, in consequence of orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in time.

2dly. We will neither ourselves import, nor purchase any slave, or slaves, imported by any person, after the 1st day of *November* next, either from *Africa*, or the *West-Indies*, or any other place.

3dly. Considering the article of Tea as the detestable instrument, which laid the foundation of the present sufferings of our distressed friends in the town of *Boston*, we view it with horror, and therefore RESOLVE, That we will not, from this day, either import Tea of any kind whatever, nor will we use, or suffer even such of it as is now on hand, to be used in any of our families.

4thly. If the inhabitants of the town of *Boston*, or any other Colony, should, by violence or dire necessity, be compelled to pay the *East India* Company for destroying any Tea, which they have lately, by their Agents, unjustly, attempted to force into the Colonies, we will not, directly or indirectly, import or purchase, any *British East India* commodity whatever, 'till the Company, or some other person, on their behalf, shall refund and fully restore to the owners, all such sum or sums of money as may be so extorted.

5thly. We do RESOLVE, That unless *American* grievances are redressed before the 10th day of *August*, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export Tobacco, or any other article whatever to *Great-Britain*; nor will we sell any such article as we think can be exported to *Great Britain* with a prospect of gain, to any person or persons whatever, with a design of putting it into his or their power to export the same to *Great-Britain*, either on our own, his, or their account. And that this Resolution may be the more effectually carried into execution, we do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of this Colony, to refrain from the cultivation of Tobacco as much as conveniently may be, and in lieu thereof that they will, as we RESOLVE to do, apply their attention and industry to the cultivation of all such articles as may form a proper basis, for manufactures of all sorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this Colony, to the utmost of our abilities.

6thly. We will endeavour to improve our breed of Sheep, and encrease their number to the utmost extent, and to this end, we will be as sparing as we conveniently can, in killing of Sheep, especially those of the most profitable kind; and if, we should at any time, be overstocked, or can conveniently spare any, we will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially the poorer sort of people, upon moderate terms.

7thly. RESOLVED, That the Merchants, and other venders of goods and merchandize, within this Colony, ought not to take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but that they ought to sell the same at the rates they have been accustomed to for twelve months last past, and if they shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatever, violate or depart from this resolution, we will not, and are of opinion, that no inhabitant of this Colony ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any such persons, their factors, or agents, for any commodity whatever, and it is recommended to the Deputies of the several counties, that Committees be chosen in each county by such persons as accede to this association to take effectual care that these resolves be properly observed, and for corresponding occasionally with the general Committee of Correspondence in the city of *Williamsburg*. Provided, that if exchange should rise, such advance may be made in the prices of goods as shall be approved by the Committee of each county.

8thly. In order the better to distinguish such worthy Merchants and Traders, who are well-wishers to this colony, from those who may attempt, through motives of self-interest, to obstruct our views, we do hereby RESOLVE, That we will not after the 1st day of *November* next, deal with any Merchant or Trader who will not sign this Association, nor until he hath obtained a certificate of his having done so from the County Committee, or any three members thereof. And if any Merchant, Trader, or other person, shall import any goods or merchandize after the said 1st day of *November*, contrary to this Association, we give it as our opinion, that such goods and merchandize should be either forthwith re shipped or delivered up to the County Committee, to be stored at the risk of the importer, unless such importer shall give a proper assurance to the said Committee, that such goods or merchandize shall not be sold within this Colony during the continuance of this association; and if such importer shall refuse to comply with one or the other of these terms, upon application and due caution given to him or her, by the said Committee, or any three members thereof, such Committee is required to publish the truth of the case in the Gazettes, and in the county where he or she resides, and we will thereafter consider such person or persons as inimical to this country, and break off every connection and all dealings with them.

9thly. RESOLVED, That if any person or persons shall export Tobacco, or any other commodity, to *Great-Britain*, after the 10th day of *August*, 1775, contrary to this association, we shall hold ourselves obliged to consider such person or persons as inimical to the community, *and as an approver of American grievances*; and give it as our opinion, that the public should be advertised of his conduct, as in the 8th article is desired.

10thly. Being fully persuaded that the united wisdom of the General Congress may improve, these our endeavours to preserve the rights and liberties in *British America*, we decline enlarging at present, but do hereby RESOLVE, That we will conform to, and strictly observe, all such alterations, assented to by the Delegates for this Colony, as they may judge it necessary to adopt, after the same shall be published and made known to us.

11thly. RESOLVED, That we think ourselves called upon, by every principle of humanity and brotherly affection, to extend the utmost and speedy relief to our distressed fellow-subjects in the town of *Boston*, and therefore most earnestly recommend it to all the inhabitants of this Colony, to make such liberal contributions as they can afford; to be collected and remitted to *Boston*, in such manner as may best answer so desirable a purpose.

12thly, and lastly. RESOLVED, That the Moderator of this Meeting, and, in case of his death, *Robert-Carter Nicholas*, Esquire, be empowered, on any future occasion, that may, in his opinion, require it, to convene the several Delegates of this Colony, at such time and places as he may judge proper; and, in case of the death or absence of any Delegate, it is recommended that another be chosen in his place.—[PRESENT, a hundred and eight.]

Instructions for the DEPUTIES *appointed to meet in* GENERAL CONGRESS *on the part of this Colony.*

THE unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and her American colonies, which began about the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, and since, continually increasing, have proceeded to lengths so dangerous and alarming as to excite just apprehensions in the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects of this colony that they are in danger of being deprived of their natural, ancient, constitutional, and chartered rights, have compelled them to take the same into their most serious consideration; and, being deprived of their usual and accustomed mode of making known their grievances, have appointed us their representatives to consider what is to be done in this dangerous crisis of American affairs. It being our opinion that the united wisdom of North-America should be collected in a General Congress of all the Colonies, we have appointed the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; RICHARD HENRY LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRISON, and EDMUND PENDLETON, Esquires, Deputies to represent this colony in the said congress, to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September next.

And that they may be the better informed of our sentiments touching the conduct we wish them to observe on this important occasion, we desire that they will express, in the first place, our faith and true allegience to his Majesty King George the third, our lawful and rightful Sovereign; and that we are determined, with our lives and fortunes, to support him in the legal exercise of all his just rights and prerogatives. And however misrepresented, we sincerely approve of a constitutional connexion with Great-Britain, and wish most ardently a return of that intercourse of affection and commercial connexion that formerly united both countries together, which can only be effected by a removal of those causes of discontent which have of late unhappily divided us.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that British subjects in America, are entitled to the same rights and privileges as their fellow-subjects possess in Britain; and therefore, that the power assumed by the British Parliament to bind America by their statutes, in all cases whatsoever, is unconstitutional, and the source of these unhappy differences.

The end of government would be defeated by the British Parliament exercising a power over the lives, the property, and the liberty of the American subject; who are not, and, from their local circumstances, cannot, be there represented. Of this nature we consider the several acts of Parliament for raising a revenue in America, for extending the jurisdiction of the courts of Admiralty, for seizing American subjects and transporting them to Britain to be tried for crimes committed in America, and the several late oppressive acts respecting the town of Boston and province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity, it is absolutely destructive of the end of their institution that their legislatures should be suspended, or prevented, by hasty dissolutions, from exercising their legislative powers.

Wanting the protection of Britain, we have long acquiesced in their acts of navigation restrictive of our commerce, which we consider as an ample recompence for such protection; but as those acts derive their efficacy from that foundation alone, we have reason to expect they will be restrained so as to produce the reasonable purposes of Britain, and not injurious to us.

To obtain redress of these grievances, without which the people of America can neither be safe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatsoever from Great-Britain after the first day of November next, and also to cease exporting any commodity whatsoever to the same place after the tenth day of August 1775. The earnest desire we have to make as quick and full payment as possible of our debts to Great-Britain, and to avoid the heavy injury that would arise to this country from an earlier adoption of the non-exportation plan, after the people have already applied so much of their labour to the perfecting of the present crop, by which means they have been prevented from pursuing other methods of cloathing and supporting their families, have rendered it necessary to restrain you in this article of non-exportation; but it is our desire that you cordially co-operate with our sister colonies in general congress in such other just and proper methods as they, or the majority, shall deem necessary for the accomplishment of these valuable ends.

The Proclamation issued by General Gage, in the government of the province of Massachusetts Bay, declaring it treason for the inhabitants of that province to assemble themselves to consider of their grievances, and form associations for their common conduct on the occasion, and requiring the civil magistrates and officers to apprehend all such persons to be tried for their supposed offences, is the most alarming process that ever appeared in a British government, that the said General Gage hath hereby assumed, and taken upon himself, power denied by the constitution to our legal Sovereign; that he, not having condescended to disclose by what authority he exercises such extensive and unheard of powers, we are at a loss to determine whether he intends to justify himself, as the Representative of the King, or as the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in America. If he considers himself as acting in the character of his Majesty's Representative, we would remind him, that the statute 25 of Edward III. has expressed and defined all treasonable offences, and that the legislature of Great-Britain hath declared, that no offence shall be construed to be treason, but such as is pointed out by that statute: And that this was done to take out of the hands of tyrannical Kings, and of weak and wicked Ministers, that deadly weapon, which constructive treason had furnished them with, and which had drawn the blood of the best and honestest men in the kingdom; and that the King of Great-Britain hath no right by this Proclamation to subject his people to imprisonment, pains, and penalties.

That if the said General Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this manner, as the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in America, this odious and illegal Proclamation must be considered as a plain and full declaration that this despotic viceroy will be bound by no law, nor regard the constitutional rights of his Majesty's subjects, whenever they interfere with the plan he has formed for oppressing the good people of the Massachusetts-Bay; and therefore, that the executing, or attempting to execute, such Proclamation, will justify resistance and reprisal.

SALES BY THE SHERIFF.

To be SOLD,

At the usual Place in Charles-Town,

On Thursday *the 22d of* Sept. *Instant,*

A Certain Piece or Parcel of LAND, situate, lying, and being on the east Side of Old Church-Street in Charles-Town, being Part of the Lot known in the Plan of said Town by the No. 124, containing Thirty four Feet Front, on said Street, and One hundred and five Feet Deep.

ALSO,

A certain other Piece or Parcel of LAND, being Part of the aforesaid Lot No. 124, containing in Front on the South Side of Queen-Street seventeen Feet ten Inches, and in Depth seventy-four Feet six Inches; late the Property of *Andrew Cunningham*, and sold under Execution.

A Tract of LAND, containing seventy-two Acres, situate near a Place called The Round Ponds, in St. James's Parish, butting and bounding northeastwardly on Peter Sinckler's Land, and southeastwardly on Richard Withers's Land, and westward on the Broad Road; on the Premises are a Dwelling House and other necessary Buildings, and has formerly been used as a Tavern; late the Property of *Michael Worrell*, and sold under Execution.

A Tract of LAND, containing one hundred Acres, situate on Cooper-River, in St. Thomas's Parish; adjoining Lands of Thomas Akin; late the Property of *James Robertson*, and sold under Execution.

AND

A certain Piece or Part of a valuable Lot of LAND, situate, lying, and being on the west Side of Church-Street continued, in Charles-Town, containing seventy-six Feet three Inches in Front, and fifty-eight Feet in Depth, and is butting and bounding to the East on the said Street, to the West on Land of John Baddeley, to the South on a Street called Ellery-Street, and to the North on other Part of the said Lot; on the said Lot are four New Tenements, with Kitchens and other necessary Buildings; late the Property of *John Williams*, and sold under Execution, by

THOMAS GRIMBALL *jun. Sheriff.*

To GENERAL GAGE.

SIR,

THE inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay had nothing to fear from your appointment to the Government of their province, after the adminiſtration of Bernard and Hutchinſon. They had nothing to hope from your marriage, and the birth of your children in America, after witneſſing the treachery of your predeceſſor, who was a native of Boſton. They hoped for a reſpite from their grievances only from your want of abilities and ill temper. If, in the laſt of theſe qualities you have diſappointed them, they have reaſon to rejoice that in the former, you have far exceeded their expectations.

I ſhall not aſk your Excellency whether you enquired into the *legality* of thoſe acts of Parliament you came over to enforce, before you accepted of your new commiſſion.

I ſhall take it for granted that you are a Papiſt in politicks, and that the will of your Sovereign is the *only* line of your duty. Remember Sir, before we proceed any further, that political and natural juſtice are the ſame. Heaven itſelf cannot ſanctify a violation of the laws of political equity. A common highwayman is a white-robed ſaint, compared with the pageant of royalty, who perpetrates a robbery upon the property and liberty of a whole province.

One of the firſt acts of your adminiſtration, was to publiſh a Proclamation, prohibiting a ſubſcription to a non-conſumption agreement of Britiſh goods, 'till the late unjuſt acts of Parliament were repealed. The Americans were ſtruck with horror at this well known enſign of arbitrary power; and even your friends who had attempted to perſuade us that a non-importation of Britiſh goods would not affect the manufacturers of Britain, bluſhed at your folly, when you declared that the *ſolemn league and covenant* ſhould be hurtful to "the commercial intereſts "of Great-Britain." They looked upon *Union* in ſentiment in the enemies, to be neceſſary to defeat the deſigns of the friends of America, and they refuſed to praiſe the candour you ſhewed, at the expence of your underſtanding.

Your Proclamation of pardon to the deſerters from the regiments lately arrived from Britain and Ireland, confirmed the agreeable tidings that the remains of Britiſh and Iriſh virtue were to be found among common ſoldiers. The officers under your command in every part of America received the news with very different emotions. They were aſhamed of your generalſhip, and many of them were obliged to beg forgiveneſs of public companies for charging the report of the deſertion of the ſoldiers upon a ſpirit of faction and falſhood in Boſton.

But what ſhall I ſay to your laſt Proclamation for encouraging virtue and religion? Your fawning addreſſers are ſurely inexcuſable for not celebrating your piety, as well as your abilities. Yes—you were *new born* in the temple at St. James's, and his Majeſty was the inſtrument of your converſion. Your officers were ſo little accuſtomed to the ſtrains of your pious edict in a camp, that they declared it a burleſque upon your Excellency, 'till they read at the bottom of it the inſignia of your name. Permit me only to remind you, that the Puritans in New-England require other proofs of the authenticity of your religion than fire and ſword. Withdraw your troops and ſhips of war, and truſt to the operation of the more gentle, but not leſs powerful weapons of truth. Do not confound the laws of God and man. The religion of the Americans conſiſts in believing that it is impious to obey ſuch laws as are contrary to the eternal laws of juſtice. Unleſs you adopt pacific meaſures to inculcate piety and virtue in your government, you will ſoon have reaſon to complain with the prophet of old, "Who hath believed "my report, and to whom is the arm of the Miniſtry re-"vealed?"

We have been told that you conſider the oppoſition to the Britiſh Parliament in America, as fomented only by three or four factious men in Boſton. This, Sir, is the ſhiboleth at St. James's.—But you ought to know better, after reading the reſolves of every province—city—town—and county on the continent. There are no ſuch reſervoirs of public virtue in America, as there are of corruption in Britain. We are all alike *charged* with the fire of patriotiſm, where it has not been conveyed off by a contract with commiſſioners, officers, aſpiring clergymen and other baſe metal conductors. You learned your catechiſm in a ſchool, where patriotiſm is ſtruck off from the catalogue of political virtues. But beware how you yield to this alteration in the articles of your conſtitution. There is a gradation in infidelity as well as in practice; and the ſame man who is now taught to believe that there is no virtue in ſerving or loving his country, may be taught to believe that there is no virtue in ſerving or loving his King. Should this barrier of loyalty be broken down, be aſſured Sir, that guards will in a little time become uſeleſs appendages of courts and head quarters.

I ſhall conclude by calling upon you in the name of a loyal country to renounce your commiſſion. You are diſgracing our Sovereign by your lawleſs acts of power. I conjure you by the ſufferings of the town of Boſton—by the reſentment of the whole province—by the accumulating rage of the whole continent—by the diſtreſſes which await the poor people in Great-Britain from a general non-importation agreement throughout the colonies—by the danger of a rupture between the two countries, and by all the calamities of a civil war, to renounce your commiſſion.—You may redeem the peace, and happineſs of your family by ſuch a ſtep, but you can gain nothing by the moſt ſtrict compliance with your inſtructions, or the moſt arbitrary exertions of a paſſionate temper, for after all you have done or can do, your ſervices will partake of the feebleneſs of your underſtanding, and will be loſt in the remembrance of the ſervices of Bernard and Hutchinſon.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

Remaining Advertiſements, Charles-Town News, &c. for which we have not Room in the three Sheets now publiſhed, will be given in an additional SUPPLEMENT.

THE ANSWER to "CONSIDERATIONS on certain *political Tranſactions* of the Province of *South Carolina*," may be had at Mr. *Edward Rutledge*'s Office, by applying to

BENJAMIN SMITH.

CROUCH & GRAY,

CAROLINA and NEW ENGLAND FACTORS,

WOULD be much obliged to the Friends of the former in particular, and to the Gentlemen of the Planting Intereſt in general, to favour them with the diſpoſal of their Crops. Theſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to employ them, may rely on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their Intereſt in every Particular: And, that they may the better entitle themſelves to the Favour and Confidence of the Public, they have the voluntary Recommendation of their Friends Meſſrs. *Atkins & Weſton*, and further ſolicit the Friends of thoſe Gentlemen.

CROUCH & GRAY.

N. B. They expect a Number of Veſſels to load on Commiſſion from the Northward, and the Weſt-Indies, which will give them an Advantage in the Sale of the Country Produce.

FROM our long Acquaintance with the Ability and Integrity of Mr. *Henry Crouch*, (who has ſerved us ſeveral Years with Credit to himſelf, and entire Satisfaction to us) we cannot do leſs than recommend him to the Favours of all our Friends and Acquaintance, from a firm Perſuaſion, that his utmoſt Ability will, at all Times be exerted for the Benefit and Satisfaction of all thoſe who may favour Meſſrs. *Crouch & Gray* with their Buſineſs.

ATKINS & WESTON.

CROUCH & GRAY,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JAMAICA RUM in Puncheons, Ditto fit for preſent Uſe, and very fine Weſt-India ditto in any Quantity not leſs than three Gallons; exceeding good Coffee in any Quantity, fine Muſcovado Sugar in Kegs, old Brandy in Kegs, excellent Madera, Liſbon and red Port Wines by the Dozen, and London Porter by the Dozen.

N. B. They have a Conſignment of a large Quantity of Mens white and coloured Silk Hoſe ſome out of Size, to be ſold a Bargain.

JAMES WAKEFIELD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the CHARMING-SALLY, *Captain* FORTUNE,

A LARGE Quantity of WHITE, BLUE, GREEN, and BROWN PLAINS, of an extra Width and good Quality;—alſo a complete Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY,—with HOES, AXES, LEAD, CYDER, EARTHEN WARE, SHOES, PIPES, GLASS WARE, IRON POTS, STEEL, and BRISTOL BEER;—alſo, a large Value of CHECKS, CAMBLETS, plain and ſtriped, with SHALLOONS, TAMMIES, DURANTS, CALLIMANCOES;—and alſo different coloured CLOTHS:——Which, with his large Importations by the laſt London Veſſels, makes his Aſſortment very complete;—and the ſame will be ſold on LOW TERMS,—with proportionable Allowance to thoſe who buy in order to ſell again, and for READY MONEY.

To be LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A HOUSE in *Tradd-Street*,

Lately occupied by WILLIAM BURROWS, Eſquire.—Enquire of ROGER PINCKNEY.

Who has ſome good RUFF RICE to diſpoſe of, at 12*s.* 6*d.* per Buſhel by the Barrel.

A DAIRY WOMAN,

Wants a Place: She can alſo make Negro Cloaths, and can be well recommended. Enquire at Mrs. EDMANSON's, in *Bedon*'s Alley.

THIS Public Notice is given, to all thoſe that are indebted to the Subſcribers for Lumber, &c. that unleſs their Accounts are paid by the laſt Day of this Inſtant, they ſhall meet with no further Indulgence, from JOHN COGDELL, & Co.

September 1ſt, 1774.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, on *Monday, Sept.* 6th, Two NEGRO MEN, named LIMUS and CUDJOE:—Limus is a ſtout, well-made black Fellow, Country born, about 40 Years of Age, with a grey Beard.—Cudjoe is not ſo ſtout made, a black Fellow, with a grey Beard, is likewiſe Country born, very ſenſible and artful, about 45 Years of Age.——They were purchaſed at the Sale of the Eſtate of *Richard Berreſford*, and do Doubt will make their Way hither.—Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Two Negroes, and deliver them to the Warden of the Work-Houſe, or to me, at *John Ainſlie*, deceaſed Eſq'rs Plantation, at Santee, ſhall have a Reward of £. 50 for the two, or £. 25 for either;—to be paid by DAVID DICKSON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 556 Acres, ſituated on Savannah River, and in this Province; the greater Part is choice Tide Land, on which are Two fine high Knolls fit for Buildings and Barn Yard, diſtant from the Town of Savannah about Fifteen Miles.

A Veſſel of One Hundred and Fifty Barrels Burthen, may load at any Time on the Front of ſaid Land.—Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Mr. JOSIAH SMITH, or to either of us.

DANIEL DE SAUSSURE,
HENRY DE SAUSSURE,
THOMAS DE SAUSSURE,
WILLIAM B. KELSALL.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, will be held on *Wedneſday* the 14th of *September* Inſt. at the Houſe of Mrs. *Katharine Poinſett*, where the Members are deſired to attend, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Preſident,
ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the *SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY*, will be held on TUESDAY the 4th Day of *October* next, at the Houſe of Mrs. *Katharine Poinſett*, in *Charles-Town*, where the Members are deſired to attend at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

☞ All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Society, for Intereſt, are deſired to pay the ſame before the ſaid Meeting.

By Order of the Society,
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,

Has juſt imported in the PALLAS, *Capt.* JOHN TURNER, *from* LONDON,

A VERY large and general Aſſortment of GLASS WARE;—*Alſo*, a neat Aſſortment of Gold and Silver Watches and a few Clocks; likewiſe, a fine Aſſortment of Silver Buckles; and has upon Hand a tolerable Aſſortment of JEWELLERY and CUTLERY, though hourly expects a large and complete Aſſortment of thoſe Articles, which he ſhall adviſe the Public of.

N. B. Such of my good Friends as have not diſcharged their laſt Year's Accounts, I earneſtly entreat to do it, and they will greatly ſerve and oblige, their moſt humble Servant,

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD.

For SALE, by private Contract,

Five very valuable Lots of Land:

FOUR of the ſaid Lots are in *Lynch*'s Paſture, on the North Side of *Haſell-ſtreet*, which is 45 Feet wide, and leads from *King-ſtreet* to the *Bay*.

The other Lot is in *Friend-ſtreet*, containing 70 Feet Front on ſaid Street, and 272 Feet in Depth.

Any of the four Lots in *Lynch*'s Paſture will be ſold on One, Two, or Three Years Credit, the Purchaſer paying the Intereſt annually, and giving approved Security.——The Lot in *Friend-ſtreet* will be ſold on Three Years Credit, without Intereſt, the Purchaſer giving Security as above. Enquire of

JONATHAN SARRAZIN.

CHARLES-TOWN, *July 8th*, 1774.

WHEREAS Mr. *Thomas Jervey*, of *Charles-Town*, Merchant, hath aſſigned over unto us, the Subſcribers, for the Benefit of his Creditors, all his Eſtate whatſoever:—*This is therefore to give Notice*, to thoſe Perſons indebted to the ſaid *Thomas Jervey*, by Bond, Note, or Account, to call immediately and ſettle the ſame with JOHN DART, with whom the Books, &c. are lodged, otherwiſe Actions will be commenced againſt them, without Diſtinction:—And ſuch Perſons as the ſaid *Thomas Jervey* is any Wiſe indebted to, are deſired to ſend in their reſpective Demands, to

ALEXANDER INGLIS,
JOHN DART, } *Aſſignees.*

To be Sold by public Outcry,

On Wedneſday *the* 14*th of* Sept. *next*,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At the Houſe of Mr. *John M'Call*, jun. in *Elliott ſtreet*,

Six valuable SLAVES, *viz.*

A Mulatto Wench, reckoned as complete a Houſekeeper as any in the Province; four Mulatto Children, two of whom have ſerved part of their Time to Trades, and a remarkable handy Negro Waiting Boy. Alſo a few Articles of Houſhold Furniture, Plate, Jewels, and wearing Apparel, ALL belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. ALEXANDER MICHIE, deceaſed. The Purchaſers of the Slaves may have Credit till January 1, 1775, paying Intereſt and giving approved Security.

Notice is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate on Bond, Note, or open Account, that unleſs they diſcharge the ſame on or before the 20th Day of October next, they will be poſitively ſued without further Delay; and all Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſend an Account of the ſame properly atteſted, as ſoon as poſſible, to

GEORGE OGILVIE, *Adminiſtrator.*

STRAYED from the Old Free-School Houſe, on Sunday the 28th Day of Auguſt, 1774,

A large brown or brinded Milch Cow,

the Brand not known;—was purchaſed about nine Months ago, from one HALE, at PERRY's Place, Up-the-Path. Any Perſon giving Intelligence, or will bring her to the ſaid School, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward, from

JOHN TUKE.

Wanted to PURCHASE, for the ſaid School, Three or Four MILCH COWS, with Calves.

Freſh Garden SEEDS,

To be SOLD, by

MANSELL & CORBETT.

To be Sold at public Outcry,

At the uſual Place in CHARLES-TOWN,

By *Samuel Prioleau*, jun. & *Co.*

On *Thurſday* the 22d Day of *Sept.* Inſt.

At TWELVE *o'Clock*:

ALL the Perſonal Eſtate of KNIGHT GIBALL, late of Charles-Town, Merchant, deceaſed; conſiſting of Twelve NEGROES; and all the Wearing-Apparel of the ſaid Deceaſed.

Conditions of the Sale is CASH.

STRAYED out of my Paſture, at *Ferguſon*'s Swamp, the 21ſt of *June*, 1774, a bright Bay HORSE, about 14 Hands high, with a thick Main, ſwitch Tail, and a Roman Noſe; branded on the mounting Shoulder P S, trots and paces.—Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber, or his Overſeer, at *Ferguſon*'s Swamp, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, from

BLAKE-LEAY WHITE.

provinces: And we apprehend the said charter cannot be dissolved but by a voluntary surrender of the people representatively declared.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That we apprehend the Parliament of Great-Britain hath not, nor ever had, any right to tax his Majesty's American subjects; for it is evident beyond contradiction, the constitution admits of no taxation without representation; that they are coeval and inseparable; and every demand for the support of Government should be by requisition made to the several Houses of Representatives.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That it is contrary to natural justice, and the established law of the land, to transport any person to Great-Britain, or elsewhere, to be tried under indictment for a crime committed in any of the colonies, as the party prosecuted would thereby be deprived of the privilege of trial by his Peers from the vicinage, the injured perhaps prevented from legal reparation, and both lose the full benefit of their witnesses.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That we will concur with our Sister Colonies in every constitutional measure to obtain redress of American grievances, and will by every lawful means in our power maintain those inestimable blessings for which we are indebted only to GOD and the constitution of our country—a constitution founded upon reason and justice, and the indelible rights of mankind.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That the Committee appointed by the meeting of the inhabitants of this province on Wednesday last, together with the Deputies who who have appeared here on this day from the different parishes, be a General Committee to act; and that any eleven or more of them shall have full power to correspond with the Committees of the several provinces upon the continent; and that copies of these resolutions, as well as all other proceedings, be transmitted without delay to the Committees of Correspondence in the respective provinces.

[*The above Resolutions have accordingly been transmitted to this and the other Colonies—but the Inhabitants of the most populous Parish in Georgia, being of Opinion that they were insufficient and ineffectual, met at Medway on the 16th of the same Month, where and when they requested the Attendance of Committees to be chosen at Parish Meetings, to meet them again on the 30th, in order to appoint Delegates to represent that Colony in the General Congress—the Result of which Meeting has not yet been communicated to us.*]

NORTH-CAROLINA.

At a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of WILMINGTON *in the Province of* NORTH-CAROLINA, *held at the Town of* WILMINGTON, *on the 21st July*, 1774.

WILLIAM HOOPER, Esq; Chairman.

RESOLVED, That Col. James Moore, John Ancrum, Fred. Jones, Samuel Ashe, Robert Howe, Robert Hogg, Francis Clayton and and Archibald Maclaine, Esqrs. be a Committee to prepare a circular Letter to the several Counties of this Province, expressive of the Sense of the Inhabitants of this district with respect to the several Acts of Parliament lately made for the oppression of our Sister Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, for having exerted itself in defence of the constitutional Rights of America.

RESOLVED, That it will be highly expedient that the several Counties of this Province should send Deputies to attend a General Meeting at Johnston Court-House on the 20th Day of August next, then and there to debate upon the present alarming State of British America, and in concert with the other Colonies, to adopt and prosecute such Measures as will most effectually tend to avert the Miseries which threaten us.

RESOLVED, That we are of Opinion, in order to effect an uniform Plan for the Conduct of all North-America, that it will be necessary that a general Congress be held, and that Deputies should there be present from the several Colonies, fully informed of the Sentiments of those in whose behalf they appear, that such Regulations may then be made as will tend most effectually to produce an alteration in the British Policy, and to bring about a Change honourable and beneficial to all America.

RESOLVED, That we have the most grateful Sense of the spirited Conduct of Maryland, Virginia, and all other the Northern Provinces, and also the Province of South-Carolina, upon this interesting Occasion, and will with our Purses and Persons, concur with them in all legal Measures that may be conceived by the Colonies in general, as most expedient in order to bring about the End which we all so earnestly wish for.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that Philadelphia will be the most proper Place for holding the American Congress, and the 20th of September the most suitable Time: but in this we submit our own to the general Convenience of the OTHER Colonies.

RESOLVED, That we consider the Cause of the Town of Boston as the common Cause of British America, and the Inhabitants thereof as suffering in Defence of the Rights of the Colonies in general; and that therefore we have, in Proportion to our Abilities, sent a Supply of Provisions for the indigent Inhabitants of that Place, thereby to express our Sympathy in their Sufferings and as an Earnest of our sincere Intentions, to contribute by every Means in our Power to alleviate their Distress, and to induce them to maintain, with Prudence and Firmness, the glorious Cause in which they are at present embarked.

The CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the FREEHOLDERS of County.

Gentlemen,

AT this Conjuncture of British Politics when the Liberty and Property of North-American Subjects are at Stake, when the Schemes of a designing Minister are so far matured to action, that the Port of Boston is shut up, that the Charter of Massachusetts-Bay is cruelly infringed, and its Government converted into one nearly military, to be silent would be insidious.

To avoid such an Imputation to this Part of the Province, we, the Subscribers, appointed a committee of Correspondence for the Town and District of Wilmington, at a most respectable meeting of the Freeholders of this District, by their express Command, take this earliest Opportunity of acquainting you with their Resolutions. A Copy of which we now inclose you, and request that you would send the Members, already by you elected, to represent you in the General Assembly, or such other Persons whom you shall approve of, to appear as your Deputies at the Court-House of Johnston County, on the 20th Day of August next, possessed of the Sentiments of those in whose Behalf they attend, and with full Power to express it as obligatory upon the future Conduct of the Inhabitants of this Province; and, then and there, to consult and determine what may be necessary to the general Welfare of America and of this Province. We at the same time take the Liberty to inform you, that there has been set on Foot a Subscription for the Relief of the poor Artizans and Labourers of the Town of Boston, precluded by one of the forementioned Measures of the British Minister from following their respective Occupations, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the generous Contribution of the Inhabitants, which has put it in our Power to load a Vessel with Provisions, which will sail this Week for the Port of Salem.

We rely upon your sending an immediate Answer to these our Proposals, and wishing you Success in all your Efforts for the Support of the constitutional Liberties of America, permit us to subscribe ourselves, &c.

NORTH-CAROLINA, ss.

By His Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, *Esquire, Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the said Province.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me, that meetings and assemblies of the inhabitants of this province have been, in some of the counties and towns thereof already held, and are in others appointed to be held, without any legal authority; and that resolves have been entered into, and plans concerted in such meetings as are past, derogatory to his Majesty and the parliament of *Great-Britain*; and that there is reason to apprehend, the same inflammatory, disloyal, and indecent measures may be adopted in such future assemblies, inconsistent with the peace and good order of this government, and tending to excite clamour and discontent among his Majesty's subjects in this province: I have thought fit, with the advice and consent of his Majesty's council, to issue this my proclamation, to discourage, as much as possible, proceedings so illegal and unwarrantable in their nature, and in their effect so obviously injurious to the welfare of this country: And to this end I do hereby strictly require and enjoin, on their allegiance, all and every his Majesty's subjects, to forbear to attend at any such illegal meetings; and that they do discourage and prevent the same by all and every means in their power; and more particularly that they do forbear to attend, and do prevent as far as in them lies, the meeting of certain deputies, said to be appointed to be held at *Newbern* on the 25th instant: And I do more especially charge, require, and command, all and every his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Officers, to be aiding and assisting herein to the utmost of their power.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Newbern, this 23th Day of August, 1774, and in the 14th Year of His Majesty's Reign. JOSIAH MARTIN.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES PARRATT, Dep. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[*This* TERRIFIC PROCLAMATION *had as little Weight with the People in* NORTH-CAROLINA, *that knew the Value of the Rights and Privileges to which they are entitled under the English Constitution, as Sir* JAMES WRIGHT'S *had, in* GEORGIA—*for the Committees notwithstanding met on the 25th of August, at* Newbern, *and continued sitting the 26th, to choose Delegates to attend the Congress now holding at* Philadelphia.]

His Majesty's SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, June 22d, 1774.—at the Conclusion of the most—FAMOUS Sessions that ever—GRACED the Annals of British History.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I HAVE observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the publick service, during the course of this very interesting session of Parliament.

"The necessity of providing some effectual remedy for the great and manifold mischiefs, both publick and private, arising from the impaired state of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the session, to recommend that important object to your consideration: In the several measures you have taken for the redress of those evils, you have sufficiently manifested, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial interests, of the kingdom, as to the immediate ease and accommodation of my people.

"The very peculiar circumstances or embarrassment in which the province of Quebec was involved, had rendered the proper adjustment, and regulation of the Government thereof, a matter of no small Difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpose, and to which I have now given my assent, is founded on the clearest principles of justice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the best effects in quieting the minds, and promoting the happiness, of my Canadian subjects.

"I have long seen with concern, a dangerous spirit of resistance of my Government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England. It proceeded, at length, to such an extremity, as to render your immediate interposition indispensibly necessary; and you have, accordingly, made provision as well for the suppression of the present disorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper, and firmness, with which you have conducted yourselves in this important business, and the great concurrence with which the resolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted, and supported, cannot fail of giving the greatest weight to the measures which have been the result of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me shall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my most anxious desire to see my deluded subjects, in that part of the world, returning to a sense of their duty, acquiescing in that just subordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial Interests of this country, which must ever be inseparably connected with their own real prosperity and advantage.

"Nothing material has happened since your meeting, with respect to the war between Russia and the Porte; and it is with pleasure I can inform you, that the very friendly assurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the strongest reason to believe, that they have the same good dispositions as myself, to preserve the tranquillity of the rest of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have so chearfully given; and I see, with great satisfaction, that, notwithstanding the ample grants you have made for the several establishments, and the compensation which has been so properly provided for the holders of the deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progress in the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to recommend to you, but, that you would carry, into your respective counties, the same affectionate attachment to my person and Government, and the same zeal for the maintenance of the publick welfare, which have distinguished all your proceedings in this session of Parliament."

[*Re-turn to the second Page.*]

New Advertisements.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS,
DANIEL STEVENS,
AND
JAMES SHARP,
Have entered into Co-partnership in the
FACTORAGE-BUSINESS,
Under the FIRM of
Stevens, Sharp, & Comp.

AND hope for the Favours of their COUNTRY FRIENDS, who may depend on constant Attendance, a steady Attention to their Interest, and a strict Compliance with their Orders;—they therefore flatter themselves in giving Satisfaction to those who may please to employ them.

THE Subscriber having had long Experience in INDICO, will purchase that Article on COMMISSION, for those who please to employ him, to the best of his Judgment, and as he has an Opportunity of seeing, on his Wharf, at least one Half of the Indico that is made in the Province, he flatters himself in giving satisfaction. JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

Who always has Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Oars and Chalk, for Sale by Retail.

GEORGE COOKE & Co.

FINDING it absolutely necessary to settle their Affairs in a short Time, they therefore

Give this Public Notice,

That all Bonds, Notes, and open Accounts, due from the First of January last, will positively be put into the Hands of an Attorney at Law, if not settled on or before the First of November next. (3 m)

For PHILADLEPHIA,
THE BRIG
Charles-Town Packet,
Samuel Wright, Master,

SHE is completely provided with Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail the 25th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to said Master on board at Rowand's Wharf.

SYKES & LUSHINGTON,
Have just imported in the above Brigantine,

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Barrels, Half Barrels and Kegs, Ship Bread, Kegs of Milk and Water Bread, Jamaica Spirits, Seed Rye, Oats, Round-top Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

This is to Give Notice,

TO all those that are indebted to the late Co-partnership of MICHIE & ROBERTSON, by Book-Accompt, not to pay any such Debt or Debts, to any Person whatsoever, as no one but *myself*, has any Right to receive and give a Discharge for the same.

Sept. 12, 1774. ROBERT ROBERTSON.

For LONDON,
THE BRIG
BETSEY,
Joshua Winslow, Master,

BURTHEN about Four Hundred Barrels of Rice, and will sail in a Week. For Freight or Passage apply to CROUCH & GRAY.

Who have for SALE,

HAY, Train Oil, Northward Rum, Tallow and Spermaceti, Candles, Mackrel, and a few Quintals of fine Dumb Fish.

Charles-Town, September 9th, 1774.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of PETER BOWRA, deceased, are desired to discharge the same immediately: And those who have any Demands against the same, are desired to make them known, to

WILLIAM EDWARDS, *Administrator.*

N. B. The EFFECTS of the said Deceased, will be Sold on *Tuesday* the 27th Instant, at Public Vendue.

Supplement to the South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 2013.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible] 1774.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, at the Printing-Office on the BAY, near the EXCHANGE.

CHARLES-TOWN.

The following Acts of Parliament are publiſhed by ORDER of his HONOUR *the* LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *Purſuance of Directions from the Right Honourable the Earl of* DARTMOUTH, *His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for America.*

ANNO REGNI
GEORGII III. REGIS
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ,
DECIMO QUARTO.

At the Parliament begun and holden at Weſtminſter the Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1768, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. And from thence continued, by ſeveral Prorogations, to the Thirteenth Day of January, 1774; Being the Seventh Seſſion of the Thirteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

An ACT for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Caſes of Perſons queſtioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the laws, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England.

WHEREAS in His Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, an attempt hath lately been made to throw off the authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain over the ſaid province, and an actual and avowed reſiſtance, by open force, to the execution of certain acts of Parliament, hath been ſuffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpuniſhed, in defiance of His Majeſty's authority, and to the utter ſubverſion of all lawful government: And whereas, in the preſent diſordered ſtate of the ſaid Province, it is of the utmoſt importance to the general welfare thereof, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of lawful authority throughout the ſame, that neither the Magiſtrates acting in ſupport of the laws, nor any of his Majeſty's ſubjects aiding and aſſiſting them therein, or in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, raiſed in oppoſition to the execution of the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, ſhould be diſcouraged from the proper diſcharge of their duty, by an apprehenſion, that in caſe of their being queſtioned for any acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to trial for the ſame before perſons who do not acknowledge the validity of the laws, in the execution whereof, or the authority of the magiſtrate in the ſupport of whom, ſuch acts had been done: In order therefore to remove every ſuch diſcouragement from the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to induce them, upon all proper occaſions, to exert themſelves in ſupport of the public peace of the province, and of the authority of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain over the ſame; be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That if any inquiſition or indictment ſhall be found, or if any appeal ſhall be ſued or preferred againſt any perſon, for murther or other capital offence, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and it ſhall appear, by information given upon oath to the Governor, or in his abſence, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid province, that the fact was committed by the perſon againſt whom ſuch inquiſition or indictment ſhall be found, or againſt whom ſuch appeal ſhall be ſued or preferred, as aforeſaid, either in the execution of his duty as a magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or in acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or in acting under the direction and order of any Magiſtrate for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or in aiding and aſſiſting in any of the caſes aforeſaid; and if it ſhall alſo appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor reſpectively, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the ſaid province, in that caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, to direct, with the advice and conſent of the Council, that the inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, ſhall be tried in ſome other of his Majeſty's colonies, or in Great Britain; and for that purpoſe, to order the perſon againſt whom ſuch inquiſition or Indictment ſhall be found, or againſt whom ſuch appeal ſhall be ſued or preferred, as aforeſaid, to be ſent, under ſufficient cuſtody, to the place appointed for his trial, or to admit ſuch perſon to bail, taking a recognizance, (which the ſaid Governor, or, in his abſence, the Lieutenant-Governor, is hereby authoriſed to take) from ſuch perſon, with ſufficient ſureties, to be approved of by the ſaid Governor, or, in his abſence, the Lieutenant-Governor, in ſuch ſums of money as the ſaid Governor, or, in his abſence, the Lieutenant-Governor, ſhall deem reaſonable, for the perſonal appearance of ſuch perſon, if the trial ſhall be appointed to be had in any other colony, before the Governor, or Lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief of ſuch colony; and if the trial ſhall be appointed to be had in Great-Britain, then before his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, at a time to be mentioned in ſuch recognizances; and the Governor, or Lieutenant governor, or Commander in chief of the colony where ſuch trial ſhall be appointed to be had, or Court of King's Bench, where the trial is appointed to be had in Great-Britain, upon the appearance of ſuch perſon, according to ſuch recognizance, or in caſe they ſhall either commit ſuch perſon, or admit him to bail, until ſuch trial; and which the ſaid Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or commander in chief, and court of King's Bench, are hereby authoriſed and impowered to do.

And, to prevent a failure of Juſtice, from the want of evidence on the trial of any ſuch inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, be it further enacted, That the Governor, or, in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, ſhall, and he is hereby authoriſed and required, to bind in recognizances to his Majeſty all ſuch witneſſes as the proſecutor or perſon againſt whom ſuch inquiſition or indictment ſhall be found, or appeal ſued or preferred, ſhall deſire to attend the trial of the ſaid inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, for their perſonal appearance, at the time and place of ſuch trial, to give evidence: And the ſaid Governor, or in his abſence, the Lieutenant-Governer, ſhall thereupon appoint a reaſonable ſum to be allowed for the expences of every ſuch witneſs, and thereupon give to each witneſs a certificate, in writing, under his hand and ſeal, that ſuch witneſs has entered into a recognizance to give evidence, and ſpecifying the ſum allowed for his expences, and the Collector and Collectors of the cuſtoms, or one of them, within the ſaid province, upon the delivery of ſuch certificate, are and is hereby authoriſed and required, forthwith to pay to ſuch witneſs the ſum ſpecified therein for his expences.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all proſecutors and witneſſes, who ſhall be under recognizances to appear in any of his Majeſty's colonies in America, or Great-Britain, in purſuance of this act, ſhall be free from all arreſts and reſtraints, in any action or ſuit to be commenced againſt them during their going to ſuch colony, or coming to Great-Britain, and their neceſſary ſtay and abiding there, on occaſion of ſuch proſecution, and returning again to the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and other Juſtices and Coroners, before whom any perſon ſhall be brought, charged with murther, or other capital crime, where it ſhall appear by proof, on oath, to ſuch Juſtices or Coroners, that the fact was committed by ſuch perſon either in the execution of his duty as a Magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or in acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or in acting under the direction and order of any Magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or in aiding and aſſiſting in any of the caſes aforeſaid, are hereby authorized and required to admit every ſuch perſon ſo brought before him or them, as aforeſaid, to bail; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary thereof in any-wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where it ſhall be made appear to the Judges or Juſtices of any court, within the ſaid province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, by any perſon, againſt whom any inquiſition or indictment ſhall be found, or appeal ſued or preferred for murther, or other capital crime, that the fact was committed by ſuch perſon, either in the execution of his duty as a Magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or in acting in his duty as an officer of revenues, or in acting under the direction and order of any Magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or aiding and aſſiſting in any of the caſes aforeſaid, and that he intends to make application to the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid province, that ſuch inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, may be tried in ſome other of his Majeſty's colonies, or in Great-Britain, the ſaid Judges or Juſtices are hereby authoriſed and required to adjourn or poſtpone the trial of ſuch inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, for a reaſonable time, and admit the perſon to bail, in order that he may make application to the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor, or, in his abſence, the Lieutenant-Governor, if he ſhall direct the trial to be had in any other of his Majeſty's colonies, ſhall tranſmit the inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, and other recognizances, under the ſeal of the province, to the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in chief of ſuch other colony, who ſhall immediately cauſe a commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, and deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, the ſaid inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, with the ſaid recognizances, to the Chief Juſtice, and ſuch other perſons as have uſually been commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, Juſtices of Aſſize, or General Gaol Delivery there; who ſhall have power to proceed upon the ſaid inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, as if the ſame had been returned, found, or preferred before them; and the trial ſhall thereupon proceed in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in ſuch place: And in caſe the Governor, or, in his abſence, the Lieutenant-Governor, ſhall direct the trial to be had in Great-Britain, he ſhall then tranſmit the inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, and other recognizances, under the ſeal of the province, to one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, who ſhall deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, the ſame, to the maſter of the Crown office, to be filed of record in the Court of King's Bench, and the inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, ſhall be tried and proceeded upon, in the next term, or at ſuch other time as the Court ſhall appoint, at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, in the like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in the county of Middleſex, or in any other county of that part of Great-Britain called England where the Court of King's Bench ſhall ſit, or elſe before ſuch commiſſioners, and in ſuch county, in that part of Great-Britain called England, as ſhall be aſſigned by the King's Majeſty's commiſſion, in like manner and form, to all intents and purpoſes, as if ſuch offence had been committed in the ſame county were ſuch inquiſition, indictment, or appeal, ſhall be ſo tried.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe, on account of any error or defect in any indictment, which, in virtue or under the authority of this act, ſhall be tranſmitted to any other colony, or to Great-Britain, the ſame ſhall be quaſhed, or judgment thereon arreſted, or ſuch indictment adjudged bad upon demurrer, it ſhall and may be lawful to prefer a new indictment or indictments againſt a perſon or perſons accuſed in the ſaid colony, to which ſuch indictment, ſo quaſhed or adjudged bad, ſhall have been tranſmitted, or before the Grand Jury of any county in Great Britain, in caſe ſuch former indictment ſhall have been tranſmitted to Great-Britain, in the ſame manner as could be done in caſe the party accuſed ſhould return to the place where the offence was committed; and the Grand Jury and Petty Jury of ſuch other colony or county in Great-Britain ſhall have power to find and proceed upon ſuch indictment or indictments, in the ſame manner as if the offence, by ſuch indictments or indictments charged, had been committed within the limits of the Colony or county for which ſuch juries ſhall reſpectively be impanelled to ſerve.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act, and every clauſe, proviſion, regulation, matter, and thing, herein contained, ſhall commence and take effect upon the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four; and be and continue in force, for and during the term of three years.

ANNO REGNI
GEORGII III. REGIS
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ,
DECIMO QUARTO.

At the Parliament begun and holden at Weſtminſter, the Tenth day of May, Anno Domini 1768, in the Eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and from thence continued, by ſeveral prorogations, to the Thirteenth day of January, 1774; being the ſeventh ſeſſion of the Thirteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

An ACT for the better regulating the Government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England.

WHEREAS by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, made in the third year of the reign of their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, for uniting, erecting, and incorporating the ſeveral colonies, territories, and tracts of land therein mentioned, into one real province, by the name of their Majeſties province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, whereby it was amongſt other things ordained and eſtabliſhed, That the Governor of the ſaid province ſhould, from thenceforth, be appointed and commiſſionated by their Majeſties, their heirs and ſucceſſors: It was however granted and ordained, that from the expiration of the term, for, and during which the eight and twenty perſons, named in the ſaid letters patent, were appointed to be the firſt Counſellors or Aſſiſtants to the Governor of the ſaid province for the time being, the aforeſaid number of eight and twenty Counſellors or Aſſiſtants ſhould yearly, once in every year, for ever thereafter, be, by the General Court or Aſſembly, newly choſen: *And whereas* the ſaid method of electing ſuch Counſellors or Aſſiſtants, to be veſted with the ſeveral powers, authorities and privileges therein mentioned, although conformable to the practice, heretofore uſed, in ſuch of the colonies thereby united, in which the appointment of the reſpective Governors had been veſted in the General Courts or Aſſemblies of the ſaid Colonies, hath, by repeated experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the plan of Government eſtabliſhed in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, by the ſaid letters patent herein before-mentioned, and hath been ſo far from contributing to the attainment of the good ends and purpoſes thereby intended, and to the promoting of the internal welfare, peace, and good government, of the ſaid province, or to the maintenance of the juſt ſubordination to, and conformity with the laws of Great-Britain, that the manner of exerciſing the powers, authorities, and privileges aforeſaid, by the perſons ſo annually elected, hath for ſome time paſt been ſuch as had the moſt manifeſt tendency to obſtruct, and in great meaſure defeat the execution of the laws, to weaken the attachment of his Majeſty's well-diſpoſed ſubjects in the ſaid province to his Majeſty's government, and to encourage the ill-diſpoſed among them to proceed even to acts of direct reſiſtance to, and defiance of, his Majeſty's authority; and it hath accordingly happened, that an open reſiſtance to the execu-

tion of the laws hath actually taken place in the town of Boston and the neighbourhood thereof, within the said province: *And whereas* it is, under these circumstances, become absolutely necessary, in order to the preservation of the peace and good order of the said province, the protection of his Majesty's well-disposed subjects therein resident, the continuance of the mutual benefits arising from the commerce and correspondence between this kingdom and the said province, and the maintaining of the just dependence of the said province, upon the crown and Parliament of Great-Britain, that the said method of annually electing the Counsellors or Assistants of the said province should no longer be suffered to continue, but that the appointment of the said Counsellors or Assistants should henceforth be put upon the like footing as is established in such other of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by his Majesty's commission under the Great Seal of Great-Britain: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of August, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, so much of the charter granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, to the inhabitants of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and all and every clause, matter and thing, therein contained, which relates to the time and manner of electing the Assistants or Counsellors for the said province, be revoked, and is hereby revoked and made void and of none effect; and that the offices of all Counsellors and Assistants, elected and appointed in pursuance thereof, shall from thenceforth cease and determine: And that, from and after the said first day of August, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, the Council or Court of Assistants of the said province for the time being, shall be composed of such of the inhabitants or proprietors of lands within the same, as shall be thereunto nominated and appointed by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, from time to time, by warrant under his or their signet, or sign-manual, and with the advice of the Privy Council, agreeable to the practice now used in respect to the appointment of Counsellors in such of his Majesty's other colonies in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by commission under the Great Seal of Great-Britain: *Provided*, that the number of the said Assistants or Counsellors shall not at any one time, exceed Thirty-six, nor be less than Twelve.

And it is hereby further enacted, That the said Assistants or Counsellors so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall hold their offices respectively, for and during the pleasure of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, and shall have and enjoy all the powers, privileges, and immunities, at present held, exercised, and enjoyed by the Assistants or Counsellors of the said province, constituted and elected from time to time, under the said charter, except as herein are excepted; and shall also, upon their admission into the said Council, and before they enter upon the execution of their offices, respectively take the oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe, the declarations required, as well by the said charter as by any law or laws of the said province now in force, to be taken by the Assistants or Counsellors, who have been so elected and constituted as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of July, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty's Governor for the time being, of the said province, or, in his absence, for the Lieutenant-governor to nominate and appoint, under the seal of the province, from time to time, and also to remove, without the consent of the Council, all judges of the Inferior Courts of Common-Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney-General, Provosts, Marshals, Justices of the Peace, and other officers to the council or courts of justice belonging; and that all Judges in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney-General, Provosts, Marshals, Justices, and other Officers so appointed by the Governor, or, in his absence, by the Lieutenant-governor, alone, shall and may have, hold and exercise, their said offices, powers and authorities as fully and completely, to all intents and purposes, as any Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common-Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Attorney-general, Provosts, Marshals or other officers, have or might have done heretofore under the said letters patent, in the third year of the reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to annul or make void, the commission granted before the said first day of July, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, to any Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common-Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney-general, Provosts, Marshals, Justices of the Peace or other officers; but that they may hold and exercise the same, as if this act had never been made, until the same shall be determined by death, removal by the Governor, or other avoidance, as the case may happen.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said first day of July, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty's Governor, or in his absence, for the Lieutenant-governor, for the time being of the said province, from time to time, to nominate and appoint the Sheriffs without the consent of the Council, and to remove such Sheriffs with such consent, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That upon every vacancy of the offices of Chief-Justice and Judges of the Superior Court of the said province, from and after the said first day of July, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, the Governor for the time being, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant-governor, without the consent of the Council, shall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint the persons to succeed to the said offices, who shall hold their commissions during the pleasure of his Majesty, his heirs and successors; and that neither the Chief-Justice and Judges appointed before the said first day of July, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, nor those who shall hereafter be appointed pursuant to this act, shall be removed unless by the order of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, under his or their sign-manual.

And whereas, by several acts of the General Court, which have been from time to time enacted and passed within the said province, the freeholders and inhabitants of the several townships, districts and precincts; qualified as is therein expressed, are authorized to assemble together, annually or occasionally, upon notice given, in such manner as the said acts direct, for the choice of Selectmen, Constables, and other officers, and for the making and agreeing upon such necessary rules, orders, and bye-laws, for the directing, managing, and ordering, the prudential affairs of such townships, districts and precincts, and for other purposes; *And whereas*, a great abuse has been made of the power of calling such meetings, and the inhabitants have, contrary to the design of their institution, been misled to treat upon matters of the most general concern, and to pass many dangerous and unwarrantable resolves; *For remedy whereof, be it enacted*, That from and after the said first day of August, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, no meeting shall be called by the Selectmen, or at the request of any number of freeholders of any township, district or precinct, without the leave of the Governor, or, in his absence, of the Lieutenant-Governor, in writing, expressing the special business of the said meeting, first had and obtained, except the annual meeting in the months of March or May, for the choice of Selectmen, Constables, and other officers, or except for the choice of persons to fill up the offices aforesaid, on the death or removal of any of the persons first elected to such offices, and also, except any meeting for the election of a representative or representatives in the General Court; and that no other matter shall be treated of, at such meetings, except the election of their aforesaid officers or representatives, nor at any other meeting, except the business expressed in the leave given by the Governor, or, in his absence, by the Lieutenant-governor.

And whereas the method at present used in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in America, of electing persons to serve on Grand Juries, and other Juries, by the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns, affords occasion for many evil practices, and tends to pervert the free and impartial administration of justice; *For remedy whereof, be it further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the respective times appointed for the holding of the General Sessions of the Peace in the several counties within the said province, next after the month of September, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, the Jurors to serve at the Superior Courts of Judicature, Courts of Assize, General Goal Delivery, General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior Court of Common-Pleas, in the several counties within the said province, shall not be elected, nominated or appointed, by the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns within the said respective counties, nor summoned or returned by the constables of the said towns; but that, from thenceforth, the Jurors to serve at the Superior Courts of Judicature, Courts of Assize, General Goal Delivery, General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior Court of Common-Pleas, within the said province, shall be summoned and returned by the Sheriffs of the respective counties within the said province; and all writs of Venire Facias, or other process or warrants, to be issued for the return of Jurors to serve at the said Courts, shall be directed to the Sheriffs of the said counties respectively, any law, custom or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That wherever the Sheriff of any county shall happen to be a party, or interested or related to any party or person interested in any prosecution or suit depending in any of the said Courts; that then, in such case, the writ of Venire-Facias, or other process or warrant for the summoning and return of a jury for the trial of such prosecution or suit, shall be directed to, and executed by, the Coroner of such county; and in case such Coroner shall be also a party, or interested in, or related to, any party or person interested in such prosecution or suit, then the Venire-Facias, or other process or warrant, for the summoning and return of a jury for the trial of such prosecution or suit, shall be directed to, and executed by, a proper and indifferent person, to be appointed for that purpose by the court wherein such prosecution or suit shall be depending.

And that all Sheriffs may be the better informed of persons qualified to serve on juries at the Superior Courts of Judicature, Courts of Assize, General Goal Delivery, General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior Court of Common Pleas, within the said province, *be it further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That the Constables of the respective towns, within the several counties of the said province, shall, at the General Sessions of the Peace to be holden for each county, next after the month of September in every year, upon the first day of the said sessions, return and deliver to the Justices of the Peace, in open Court, a true list, in writing, of the names and places of abode of all persons within the respective towns for which they serve, or the districts thereof, qualified to serve upon juries, with their titles and additions, between the age of one and twenty years, and the age of seventy years; which said Justices, or any two of them, at the said sessions in the respective counties, shall cause to be delivered a dupliecate of the aforesaid lists, by the Clerk of the Peace of every county, to the Sheriffs, or their deputies, within ten days after such sessions, and cause each of the said lists to be fairly entered into a book by the Clerk of the Peace, to be by him provided, and kept for that purpose amongst the records of the said Court; and no Sheriff shall impanel or return any person or persons to serve upon any Grand-Jury or Petit-Jury whatsoever, in any of the said courts that shall not be named or mentioned in such list: And, to prevent a failure of justice, through the neglect of Constables to make such returns of persons qualified to serve on juries, as in and by this act is directed, the Clerks of the Peace of the said several counties are hereby required and commanded, Twenty days at least next before the month of September, yearly and every year, to issue forth precepts or warrants, under their respective hands and seals, to the respective Constables of the several towns within the said respective counties, requiring them and every of them, to make such return of persons qualified to serve upon juries as hereby respectively directed; and every constable failing at any time to make and deliver such return to the Justices in open court, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and incur the penalty of Five Pounds sterling, to his Majesty and his successors; to be recovered by bill, plaint or information, to be prosecuted in any of the courts aforesaid; and in order that the constables may be the better enabled to make complete lists of all persons qualified to serve on juries, the constables of the several towns shall have free liberty, at all seasonable times, upon request by them made to any officer or officers, who shall have in his or their custody any book or account of rates or taxes on the freeholders or inhabitants within such respective towns, to inspect the same, and take from thence the names of such persons qualified to serve on juries, dwelling within the respective towns for which such lists are to be given in and returned pursuant to this act; and shall, in the month of September, yearly and every year, upon Two or more Sundays, fix upon the door of the church, chapel, and every other public place of religious worship within their respective precincts, a true and exact list of all such persons intended to be returned to the said General Sessions of the Peace, as qualified to serve on juries, pursuant to the directions of this act; and leave at the same time a duplicate of such list with the Town Clerk of the said place, to be perused by the freeholders and inhabitants thereof, to the end that notice may be given of persons duly qualified who are omitted, or of persons inserted by mistake who ought to be omitted out of such lists, and it shall and may be lawful to and for the Justices, at the General Sessions of the Peace to which the said lists shall be so returned, upon due proof made before them of any person or persons duly qualified to serve on juries being omitted in such lists, or of any person or persons being inserted therein who ought to have been omitted, to order his or their name or names to be inserted or struck out, as the case may require: And in case any constable shall wilfully omit, out of such list, any person or persons, whose name or names ought to be inserted, or shall wilfully insert any person or persons who ought to be omitted, every constable so offending, shall, for every person so omitted or inserted in such list, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, be fined by the said Justices, in the said General Sessions of the Peace, in the Sum of Forty Shillings sterling.

Provided always, and be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in case default shall at any time hereafter be made, by any constable or constables, to return lists of persons qualified to serve on juries within any of the said towns to the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace; then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff of the county, in which such default shall be made, to summon and return to the several courts aforesaid, or any of them, such and so many persons dwelling in such towns, or the districts thereof, qualified to serve on juries, as he shall think fit to serve on juries at such respective Courts; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That every summons of any person, to serve upon any of the juries at the said courts, or any of them, shall be made by the Sheriff, or other person, ten days at the least before the holding of every such court; and in case any jurors, so to be summoned, be absent from the usual place of his habitation at the time of such summons, notice of such summons shall be given by leaving a note in writing, under the hand of such Sheriff or person, containing the contents thereof, at the dwelling-house of such juror, with some person inhabiting in the same.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in case a sufficient number of persons qualified to serve on juries shall not appear at the said Courts, or any of them, to perform the service of Grand or Petit Jurors; that then, and in such case, it shall be lawful for the said Court to issue a writ or precept to the Sheriff, requiring him to summon a sufficient number of other persons qualified to serve on juries, immediately to appear at such Court, to fill up and complete the number of jurors to serve at such Court; and such persons are hereby required to appear and serve as jurors at the said Courts accordingly.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That no person who shall serve as a juror, at any of the said courts, shall be liable to serve again as a juror at the same court, or any other of the courts aforesaid, for the space of three years then next following, except upon Special Juries.

And, in order that Sheriffs may be informed of the persons who have served as jurors, *it is hereby further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, That every Sheriff shall prepare and keep a book or register, wherein the names of all such persons who have served as jurors, with their additions and places of abode, and the times when, and the courts in which they served, shall be alphabetically entered and registered, which books of registers shall, from time to time, be delivered over to the succeeding Sheriff of the said county, within ten days after he shall enter upon his office; and every juror, who shall attend and serve at any of the courts aforesaid, may, at the expiration of the time of holding every such court, upon application to the Sheriff or his deputy, have a certificate immediately, gratis, from the Sheriff or his deputy, testifying such his attendance and service; which said certificate the said Sheriff, or his deputy, is required to give to every such juror.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if, by reason of challenges or otherwise, there shall not be a sufficient number of jurors for the trial of any prosecution for any misdemeanor, or any action depending in any of the said courts; then, and in such case, the jury shall be filled up de Talibus Circumstantibus, to be returned by the Sheriff, unless he be a party, or interested,

or related to any party or perſon intereſted in ſuch proſecution or action; and, in any of which caſes, to be returned by the Coroner, unleſs he be a party, or intereſted or related to any party or perſon intereſted in ſuch proſecution or action; and, in any of theſe caſes, to be returned by a proper and indifferent perſon, to be appointed by the Court for that purpoſe.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any perſon ſummoned to ſerve upon the Grand or Petit-jury, at any of the courts aforeſaid, or upon the jury in any proſecution, action or ſuit, depending in any of the ſaid courts, ſhall not appear and ſerve at the ſaid courts, according to the ſaid ſummons (not having any reaſonable excuſe to be allowed by the Judges or Juſtices at ſuch court) he ſhall be fined by the Judges or Juſtices of ſuch court in any ſum not exceeding the ſum of Ten Pounds, nor leſs than Twenty Shillings ſterling.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That every Sheriff, or other officer, to whom the Venire Facias, or other proceſs or warrant, for the trial of cauſes, or ſummoning of juries, ſhall be directed, ſhall, upon his return of every ſuch writ, or other proceſs or warrant, (unleſs in caſes where a Special Jury ſhall be ſtruck by order or rule of court, purſuant to this act) annex a pannel to the ſaid writ, or proceſs, or warrant, containing the chriſtian and ſur-names, additions, and places of abode, of a competent number of jurors, named in ſuch liſts, which number of jurors ſhall not be leſs than Twenty-four, nor more than Forty-eight, without direction of the Judges or Juſtices of ſuch court or ſeſſion, or one of them, who are hereby reſpectively impowered and required, if he or they ſee cauſe, by order, under his or their reſpective hand or hands, to direct a greater number; and then ſuch number as ſhall be ſo directed ſhall be the number to be returned to ſerve on ſuch jury.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That for the trials of all actions or ſuits depending in any of the ſaid courts, the name of each and every perſon who ſhall be ſummoned and returned as aforeſaid, with his addition, and the place of his abode, ſhall be written in ſeveral and diſtinct pieces of parchment or paper, being all as near as may be of equal ſize and bigneſs, and ſhall be delivered unto the officer to be appointed by the court for that purpoſe, by the Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or ſome Agent of his; and ſhall by direction and care of ſuch officer, be rolled up all as near as may be, in the ſame manner, and put together in a box or glaſs, to be provided for that purpoſe; and when any cauſe ſhall be brought on to be tried, ſome indifferent perſon, by direction of the court, may and ſhall, in open court, draw out twelve of the ſaid parchments or papers, one after another, and if any of the perſons, whoſe names ſhall be ſo drawn, ſhall not appear, or ſhall be challenged, and ſuch challenge allowed, then ſuch perſon ſhall proceed to draw other parchments or papers from the ſaid box, 'till twelve indifferent perſons ſhall be drawn; which twelve indifferent perſons being ſworn ſhall be the jury to try the ſaid cauſe: And the names of the perſons ſo drawn and ſworn ſhall be kept apart by themſelves, in ſome other box or glaſs, to be kept for that purpoſe, 'till ſuch jury ſhall have given in their verdict, and the ſame is recorded, or until ſuch jury ſhall, by conſent of the parties, or leave of the court, be diſcharged; and then the ſame names ſhall be rolled up again, and returned to the former box or glaſs, there to be kept, with the other names remaining at that time undrawn, and ſo toties quoties, as long as any cauſe remains then to be tried.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Superior Court of Aſſize, and Court of Common Pleas, upon motion made on behalf of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, or on the motion of any proſecutor or defendant, in any indictment or information for any miſdemenor depending, or to be brought or proſecuted in the ſaid court, or on the motion of any plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants in any action, cauſe, or ſuit whatſoever, depending, or to be brought and carried on in the ſaid court, and the ſaid court is hereby authoriſed and required, upon motion as aforeſaid, in any of the caſes beforementioned, to order and appoint a jury to be ſtruck for the trial of any iſſue joined in any of the ſaid caſes, and triable by a jury of twelve men, by ſuch officer of the ſaid court, as the court ſhall appoint; and for that purpoſe the Sheriff, or his deputy, ſhall attend ſuch officer with the duplicate of the liſts of perſons qualified to ſerve on juries; and ſuch officer ſhall thereupon take down, in writing, from the ſaid duplicate, the names of Forty-eight perſons qualified to ſerve on juries, with their additions, and places of abode, a copy whereof ſhall forthwith be delivered to the proſecutors or plaintiffs, their attornies or agents, and another copy thereof to the defendants, their attornies or agents, in ſuch proſecutions and cauſes; and the ſaid officer of the court aforeſaid ſhall, at a time to be fixed by him for that purpoſe, ſtrike out the names of twelve of the ſaid perſons, at the nomination of the proſecutors or plaintiffs, their attornies or agents, and alſo the names of twelve others of the ſaid perſons, at the nomination of the ſaid defendants in ſuch proſecutions and ſuits, and the twenty-four remaining perſons ſhall be ſtruck and ſummoned, and returned to the ſaid court as jurors, for the trial of ſuch iſſues.

Provided always, That in caſe the proſecutors or plaintiffs, or defendants, their attornies or agents, ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend the Officer at the time fixed for ſtriking the names of Twenty-four perſons as aforeſaid, or nominate the perſons to be ſtruck out; then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid Officer ſhall, and he is hereby required to ſtrike out the names of ſuch number of the ſaid perſons as ſuch proſecutors or plantiffs, or defendants, might have nominated to be ſtruck out.

And be it further enacted, That the perſon or party who ſhall apply for ſuch Special Jury as aforeſaid, ſhall not only bear and pay the fees for ſtriking ſuch jury, but ſhall alſo pay and diſcharge all the expences occaſioned by the trial of the cauſe by ſuch Special Jury, and ſhall not have any further or other allowance for the ſame, upon taxation of coſts, than ſuch perſon or party would be entitled unto, in caſe the cauſe had been tried by a Common Jury, unleſs the Judge, before whom the cauſe is tried, ſhall, immediately after the trial, certify, in open Court, under his hand, upon the back of the record, that the ſame was a cauſe proper to be tried by a Special Jury.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That, in all actions brought in any of the ſaid Courts, where it ſhall appear to the Court in which ſuch actions are depending, that it will be proper and neceſſary that the jurors who are to try the iſſues in any ſuch actions ſhould have the view of the meſſuages, lands, or place in queſtion, in order to their better underſtanding the evidence that will be given upon the trial of ſuch iſſues, in every ſuch caſe the reſpective Courts in which ſuch actions ſhall be depending may order the jury to the place in queſtion, who then and there ſhall have the matter in queſtion ſhewn them by two perſons to be appointed by the Court: and the ſpecial coſts of all ſuch views as allowed by the Court, ſhall, before the trial, be paid by the party who moved for the view, (the adverſe party not conſenting thereto); and ſhall, at the taxation of the Bill of Coſts, have the ſame allowed him, upon his recovering judgment in ſuch trial; and upon all views with the conſent of parties, ordered by the Court, the coſts thereof, as allowed by the Court, ſhall before trial, be equally paid by the ſaid parties; and in the taxation of the Bill of Coſts the party recovering judgment ſhall have the ſum by him paid allowed to him; any law, uſage, or cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action ſhall be brought againſt any Sheriff, for what he ſhall do in execution, or by virtue, of this Act, he may plead the General iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence; and if a verdict ſhall found for him, he ſhall recover treble coſts.

Advertiſements.

Charles-Town, February 12th, 1774.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice to all Perſons concerned, that he will not be accountable for any Sum or Sums of Money paid to any of his Deputies, either on Executions or otherwiſe, except Fees due on the perſonal Service of Writs, from and after the Date hereof.

THOMAS GRIMBALL, jun. *Sheriff*.

WILLIAM HARDY,

WATCH & CLOCK-MAKER,

Near the Three Legs in KING-STREET,

RETURNS Thanks to his Friends for their Favours, and hopes the Uſage they have met with, will entitle him to their future Commands.

He has imported in the laſt ſhips from LONDON, a ſmall Aſſortment of Jewellery Goods, in the neweſt Taſte, which will be ſold CHEAP.

LIKEWISE,

Some Patent Medicines, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Tincture for the Teeth, &c.

WILLIAM LOWREY,

HEREBY forbids the giving Credit, in his Name, without a written Order ſigned by himſelf, to any Perſon whatever: If any diſregard this Caution, they muſt blame themſelves for the Conſequences, for he in this public Manner declares that, from the 25th Day of July, 1774, he will pay no Debt for which no ſuch Order can be produced.

The SUBSCRIBER

DOTH hereby certify, That I, with my Huſband, ROBERT KIRKPATRICK, moved from Stony-Creek to Zion Congregation, on Jackſon's Creek; and that, on the 6th of July, after a ſhort Sickneſs, it pleaſed God, to remove my ſaid Huſband:—And, I then being liable to pay £. 50 for my Carriage, but not being able to diſcharge the ſame, a few People of the ſaid Congregation, ſeeing my Diſtreſs, were ſo good as to pay the above Sum, and alſo conferred on me great Favours and much Compaſſion in my Calamity; for which I own myſelf in Gratitude bound, to be ever thankful to them.

ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK.

ALL Perſons indebted to *George Cowen*, Houſe-Carpenter, of *Charles-Town*, are deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber; and thoſe to whom ſaid *George Cowen* is indebted, are deſired to deliver in their Accounts on Oath, by the 15th Day of *October* next, as a Dividend will then be made of what Monies may be received, by EDWARD BLAKE, *Aſſignee*.

GOOSE-CREEK, *Auguſt 15th*, 1774.

Notice is hereby given,

To thoſe who have neglected to pay the Poor Tax aſſeſſed in 1769, for the Pariſh of St. James, Gooſe-Creek, That if the ſaid Tax is not paid to one of us, on or before the 15th Day of September next, Executions will be indiſcriminately iſſued againſt all Defaulters.

JOHN WRIGHT, } *Church-*
THOMAS WALTER, } *Wardens*.

RUN AWAY

From the Subſcriber, ſome Time in March laſt, a Negro Man named JEMMY, about five Feet ſix Inches high, and very well made, Country born, ſpeaks exceeding good Engliſh, and is very artful; he was formerly the Property of *Mr. John* [illegible] A Reward of TEN POUNDS, together with reaſonable Charges, will be given to any Perſon who will apprehend and deliver him to the Warden of the Work-Houſe in Charles-Town, the Gaoler in George-Town, or at Little-River, to

JOSIAS ALLSTON.

Juſt arrived in the Magna Charta, *Captain* MAITLAND, *from* LONDON,

A Great Variety of SILKS of the neweſt Patterns; with a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, to be ſold very cheap, by

MANSELL & CORBETT.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the MAGNA-CHARTA, *Captain* MAITLAND, *from* LONDON,

A Vaſt Variety of Plate and Jewels, Watches, Swords and Cutlery, &c. &c. in ſhort, every Article ſuitable to the Goldſmiths Buſineſs in the moſt extenſive Way, directly from the beſt Makers, each in his particular Branch, and finiſhed as well as for the firſt Shops in *London*, to be SOLD at the loweſt Prices for CASH, or a reaſonable CREDIT, by

PHILIP TIDYMAN.

To be Sold by private Contract,

THE Subſcriber's Houſe and Lot, wherein he now lives, in *Tradd-ſtreet*, directly oppoſite to *Thomas Fuller*, Eſq; likewiſe another very valuable Lot in *Archdale ſtreet*, 50 Feet front, and 189 Feet deep, with two convenient Tenements, which rent for 350 *l.* per Annum. The Condition of the Sale is Twelve Months Credit, paying Intereſt, with approved Security, if required. Any Perſon inclinable to become a Purchaſer, may treat with

ANTHONY TOOMER.

To be LET,

(*And may be entered on immediately*)

A Commodious two-Story Dwelling Houſe, with four Rooms on each Floor, with Coach-Houſe, Stables, and every out Building neceſſary; pleaſantly ſituated in *Cumberland-ſtreet*, lately occupied by *Alexander Wright*, Eſq. Enquire of

KEATING SIMONS.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt Captain GEORGE PITTS, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in atteſted Accounts; and thoſe indebted to make Payment, to

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Adminiſtrator*.

July 25, 1774.

A Silk UMBRELLO,

Found upon John Beale, Eſq'rs. Wharf. The Owner may have it, paying the Printer, and allowing a ſmall Gratuity to the Finder.

To be HIRED out by the Month,

(ON REASONABLE TERMS)

A young NEGRO MAN,

Who has been brought up to the Houſe, and has ſerved ſome Time as Waiter in a Tavern:—He may be very ſuitable for a ſingle Gentleman, being capable either to attend about Houſe or take Care of Horſes.—For further Particulars, enquire at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office on the BAY, near the EXCHANGE.

LOST out of a Store in Charles-Town, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, nine Pieces of IRISH LINEN, a little ſpoiled on the Back of the Folds, and have the following Numbers, viz. three Pieces, No. 189, three Ditto No. 71, one Ditto No. 73, one Ditto No. 24, one Ditto No. 68. Whoever gives Information where they are to be found, ſo that it may be diſcovered by what Means they were taken, ſhall on ſuch Conviction receive *One Hundred Pounds* Reward, by applying to the Printer.

Auguſt 1, 1774.

WHITE FLINT CORN,

ABOUT Three Hundred Buſhels very good, to be ſold by any Quantity not leſs than a Barrel. Apply to

WILLIAM DONALDSON.

Stolen out of the Subſcriber's Paſture,

The 3d of JULY laſt, in the Evening,

Three HORSES, *viz.*

ONE Sorrel HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Blaze down his Forehead; branded on the Buttock and one Shoulder thus *R*, and on the other Shoulder with a ſmall 4; paces natural, and has had the Fiſtula two or three Years ago, but the Scar is plainly to be ſeen.

One black Roan HORSE, about 14 Hands high, with one hind Foot white; branded on the Shoulder with a ſmall 4, and ſome other Brand on the Buttock, but not readily to be made out; paces and trots.

Alſo, One yellow Bay HORSE, of the Engliſh Breed, about 14 Hands high, with a dull Star in his Forehead, very cloſe and ſhort-built, and is very likely; trots and canters, and has no Brand as can be recollected.

The above Horſes were ſtole by two Men, one of whom paſſes by the Name of Broken-Leg Jones, and the other by the Names of Green and Smith; The ſaid Smith was crop't the laſt Seſſions in Charles-Town.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſes to the Subſcriber in St. Stephen's Pariſh, ſhall receive a Reward of One Hundred Pounds Currency, and a farther Reward of One Hundred Pounds Currency, will be given for the Offenders, to be delivered to any Court where they may be brought to Juſtice.

HEZEKIAH MAHAM.

For SALE by private Contract, on reasonable Terms,

A CORNER LOT of LAND in Charles-Town, front Southwardly, 223 Feet on Wentworth-ſtreet, and to the Weſt 128 Feet 8 Inches on Pitt-ſtreet; ſaid Lot being very high, and in a pleaſant Part of the Town. The above Streets are each 50 Feet wide.

A Brick Tenement in Church-ſtreet, in good Repair, nearly oppoſite to Thomas Heyward, jun. Eſq; now in the Occupation of Mr. James Taylor.

Three valuable LOTS of LAND, fronting the Bell Free-School, in Charles-Town, one of which is a corner Lot.

A very good Pew in the middle Iſle of St. Michael's Church, known by the No. 9 in the Plan of ſaid Church.

One fourth Part of the Romney Diſtillery, ſituate upon Cooper-River, within two Miles of Charles-Town, in compleat Order; There is belonging to this Concern about 200 Acres of Land, ſeven prime Slaves, and a large Stock of Molaſſes; the Produce of ſaid Diſtillery is now 24 Hogſheads of Rum, one Week with another, the Quality of which excels moſt Rum made on the Continent; this will be a very capital Concern to any one who can pay proper Attention thereto.

One fifth Part of the Ediſto Saw-Mills, within 45 Miles of Charles-Town, which ſurpaſſes any Thing of the Kind perhaps in America; there is a large Body of Land belonging thereto, well-ſtocked with the beſt of Pine and Cypreſs for ſawing; ſeveral valuable Negroes, a good Stock of Cattle, Horſes, Hogs and Sheep.

A valuable TRACT of LAND in St. Mark's Pariſh, upon Buck-Creek, a Branch of Packet-River, containing 4000 Acres, eſteemed as fine Land as any in this Province, for Indico, Hemp, Wheat, Corn and Tobacco.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 148 Acres, in Prince-William's Pariſh, on a Branch of Cooſaw River, adjoining the Plantation of Alexander Fraſer, Eſq; on the Indian Land.

Three TRACTS of LAND, upon Black-River, within 20 Miles of George-Town, granted in the Year 1735, to James St. John, Eſqr; and accounted very valuable.

A TRACT, containing 600 Acres of thoſe rich Lands at the Natchez, on the River Miſſiſippi, very valuable.

And, as the Subſcriber is deſirous of having his Planting Intereſt more compact, and immediately under his own Eye, he will diſpoſe of any one of the following Plantations, viz.

HIS PLANTATION in St. Bartholomew's Pariſh, upon the Great-Swamp of Aſhepoo, within 28 Miles of Charles-Town, containing about 1400 Acres, 400 Acres of which is exceeding fine Rice Swamp, the Remainder the beſt of yellow Pine for ſawing, and good Proviſion Land; 200 Acres of the Swamp is cleared, and will be compleatly banked in this Summer, ſo as not to be affected by any Freſh whatever; the Plantation has the greateſt Advantage of back Water of any Place in the Province: Upon the Premiſes is a new Two Story Dwelling Houſe 42 Feet by 60, with a Shade of 12 Feet, and a Piazza, a good Barn 50 Feet by 36 Feet, a Machine for pounding of Rice, with all neceſſary out Buildings; the Settlement is on a fine high Hill, and remarkable healthy; the Swamp is level, and makes a pretty Proſpect.

A PLANTATION in St. John's Pariſh, Berkley County, within 37 Miles of Charles-Town, pleaſantly ſituated, on Biggin-Swamp, on the Head of Cooper-River, 300 Acres of which is choice Rice Land, the Remainder the beſt of Oak and Hickory Land; 150 Acres of the Swamp is under proper Banks, and has great Conveniencies of back Water; Upon the Premiſes is a good two Story Dwelling Houſe, built of Cypreſs, a new Barn, a Corn Houſe, a Stable equal to moſt in the Country, with every other neceſſary out Building, two Sets of Cypreſs Indico Vats, a good Garden, &c.

A PLANTATION very healthily and pleaſantly ſituate on Ediſto-River, in St. Bartholomew's Pariſh, about 50 Miles from Charles-Town, containing about 3000 Acres, 1500 Acres of which is as fine Indico and Corn Land as moſt in the Province, 300 Acres of Rice Land equal to any, the Remainder is well ſtocked with the beſt of Pine Timber: Upon the Premiſes are five Sets of Indico Vats, an Overſeer's Houſe, a Houſe for drying of Indico, a Corn Houſe, Negro Houſes, &c. a large Quantity of the beſt of white Oak and Cypreſs Timber; the River, which runs upon the Edge of this Tract for near four Miles, abounds with the fineſt Fiſh. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, by viewing the preſent Crops, on the reſpective Plantations, will be ſatisfied of the Value of the Lands.

JOHN WARD.

To be Sold by public Outcry,

At BRENAN's Tavern in GEORGE-TOWN,

On SATURDAY

The 26th Day of November *following*,

The following Tracts of Land, viz.

A Valuable (inland) Rice PLANTATION, containing 760 Acres, near Sampitt River, known by the Name of Port's, and is bounding to the North on William Shakelford's, and Part on Daniel and Thomas Laroche, Eſq'rs Land; to the Eaſt on ſaid Daniel Laroche's Land; and to the South on Capt. Bonny's Land; is very well timbered, has exceeding good Reſerves of Water, ſcarce known to be dry: This Plantation would with little Labour, turn out as large and certain Crops as moſt Plantations; the Landing is very convenient, and Land enough to work 40 Hands to Advantage.

Another TRACT, containing 276 Acres, principally well-timbered with Pine.

Another TRACT, containing 500 Acres, about 160 of which is good inland Swamp, the Remainder well-timbered Land, and not three Miles from a Landing, commonly known by the Name of Benoiſt's.

A ſmall Tract of One Hundred and Eighty Acres of good Pine Land.

Another Tract, containing 1300 Acres of exceeding fine Timber Land, with ſome Tide and inland Swamp; any Part thereof is convenient to a Landing, as a navigable Creek goes through great Part of it, and is known by the Name of Bonny's.

N. B. The above Lands are not ſix Miles from George-Town, and are adjoining each other.

Two TRACTS adjoining, containing 1000 Acres, on the Head of Sampit Creek, about fourteen Miles from George-Town, and four from a Landing:—Great Part of theſe Tracts is good Swamp; about One Hundred Acres of which has been planted.—There are alſo great Conveniences thereon for a Water Pounding Machine; where there was one formerly, and join Lands of Captain Robert Stewart.

One Half of another Tract of LAND on the South Side of Santee River, containing Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, adjoining Lands poſſeſſed by Mr. Comer.

Two Tracts, containing 600 Acres of Pine Land, on the Weſt Side of Black River, about Twelve Miles from George-Town.

A Tract of 1000 Acres on Simpſon's Creek; one Half of which is Swamp, with ſome large Ponds therein very fit for Indico:—The other Half contains ſome good high Land, fit alſo for Indico, and is well ſtocked with Pine Timber and Lightwood.—This Tract would do very well for Two Settlements, either for Rice or Indico, and is within four Miles of a Landing on Wackamaw River.

The Conditions will be made known on the Day of Sale, and Plats of any of the above Tracts may be ſeen, by applying to either of us, at any Time.

THOMAS HASELL,
ROBERT DICK.

WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.

HAS IMPORTED,

In the Ship CHARMING SALLY, Captain FORTUNE, from BRISTOL,

WHITE, blue and green Plains of a good Quality, Bridport Sail Cloth, neat Chair Harneſs, Nails, Hooks and Hinges, Sad Iron, Rice Sickles, &c. &c.

JUST ARRIVED

In the PALLAS, *Capt.* TURNER, *the* PORTLAND, *Capt.* WILSON, *and the* BRITON, *Capt.* URQUHART, *from* LONDON; *and the* LIVE-OAK, *Capt.* HUNDBERRY, *from* BRISTOL,

A large ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE SOLD very CHEAP, *by*

MANSELL & CORBETT,

AMONG WHICH ARE

The following ARTICLES, viz.

RICH SILKS, conſiſting of elegant Brocades, Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Tobines and Sattins, ſeveral Pieces of an entire new Pattern, being the firſt that came out of the Loom; painted, printed, Tambour-worked and plain Muſlins; a Piece of exceſſive rich Tambour-worked Muſlin, to be ſold at the firſt Coſt; Chip Hats, Thread and Cotton Stockings, Marſeilles Counterpanes and Petticoating; flowered and corded Dimities; fine plain India Dimity, Carpets and Carpetting; a Variety of Glaſs and China Ware, Perfumery, Hair Powder, printed Iriſh Linens, and Sheetings; White Plains of an excellent Quality and Breadth, ſuperfine Broad Cloths, and Caſſimers, Waiſtcoat-Shapes, Guns, Shot, Lead, and Powder; coarſe Linens, twelve Yards in a Piece for 30/. all Kinds of Nails and Plantation Tools, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Pewter Goods, Tin and Copper Ware, Grocery and Linen Drapery. (6 w)

THE Creditors of the Eſtate of Mr. KNIGHT GIBALL, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in atteſted Accompts;—and thoſe indebted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH FULLER, *Executrix.*

LOST out of a CART,

In the Night betwixt the 11th and 12th Inſtant, in coming from ASHLEY-FERRY *to* TOWN,

A BAG,

Containing a Coat, Jacket, Shirt, one Pair of Hoſe, a Neckcloth in a Handkercher, and four fine Holland Shirts, wrapped up in a Diaper Towel.—Whoever has found the ſame, and will be kind enough to leave them with Mr. *Creighton*, at the Quarter-Houſe, or *William Baird*, in Bedon's-Alley, ſhall be ſuitably rewarded.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At CAMDEN, *to begin on* Monday *the 7th Day of* November *next, (being the Time of the Court there) and to continue from Day to Day until the Whole is diſpoſed of,*

ALL the valuable Lands, Stores, Houſes, Mills, Boats, Waggons, Horſes, and Store of Goods, with about One Hundred as valuable NEGROES as any in this Province, being chiefly Coopers, Millers, Bakers, Waggoners, Jobbing Carpenters, Boatmen and Field Slaves, belonging to the late Partnerſhip of *Kerſhaws, Cheſnut, & Co. of Camden*, which expired with the Month of *April* laſt.

The Town of *Camden* being regularly laid out into large and commodious Lots for building upon, will be ſold in ſeparate Lots to the higheſt Bidder; every Purchaſer to make choice of a Lot as it is knocked off, excepting ſuch Lots as are already improved. The healthy and advantageous Situation of *Camden* for Trade, with the promiſing Proſpect of its ſoon becoming the moſt conſiderable inland Town in this Part of *America*, is well known, and needs no enlarging upon.

Their Lands, conſiſting of many Thouſand Acres, lying chiefly upon the *Wateree River* and its Branches; amongſt which are many ſettled and well improved Plantations, a great Part whereof as rich River low Ground as any in *America*, will be ſet up in convenient Tracts from One Hundred to One or Two Thouſand Acres, ſo as to accommodate Purchaſers of all Ranks.

Their Saw and Griſt-Mills, which no Coſt has been ſpared to make as complete as any on the Continent, will be ſet up with the neceſſary Lands adjoining.

At the ſame Time and Place, will be ſold,

Their commodious and well ſituated Stores at *Granby*, on the *Congaree-River*, where our Buſineſs is carried on under the FIRM of

JOHN CHESNUT & Co.

AND,

On Wedneſday *the 16th of* November *next, And the following Days, at the Court-Houſe at* Long Bluff,

Will be SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION called Liberty-Hill, and all their other Lands at and near *Cheraw-Hill*, on *Pedee River*, together with their Stores, Houſes, Mills, remaining Stock of Store Goods, and about Fifty valuable Negroes, employed in carrying on their Buſineſs at *Chatham*, under the FIRM of

ELY KERSHAW, & Co.

The Whole being to be ſold, in order to make a final Settlement of the Co-partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between the Subſcribers.——Twelve Months Credit will be given if required, upon all Sums above *One Hundred Pounds*, on paying Intereſt from the Day of Sale, giving ſuch Security as ſhall be approved of, by

JOSEPH KERSHAW,
JOHN CHESNUT,
ELY KERSHAW,
WILLIAM ANCRUM,
AARON LOOCOCK.

*** Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of their Lands or Lots at *Camden*, already built upon, may have them at PRIVATE SALE.——A Liſt of their Lands, with Plats annexed, as alſo a Plan of the Town of *Camden*, may be ſeen in the Hands of any of the Subſcribers.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to them at any of their above-mentioned Stores, or in *Charles-Town*, are deſired to take Notice, That their Accompts, Bonds, or Notes, muſt be diſcharged in the Courſe of the enſuing Fall, as no longer Indulgence can be given.

To be Sold by private Contract,

THAT valuable Lot of Land, with the Buildings thereon, ſituated on the South Side of *Tradd-ſtreet*, CHARLES-TOWN, belonging to the Eſtate of LUKE STOUTENBURGH, Eſqr deceaſed, containing in Front on the ſaid Street Ninety-one Feet five Inches, excluſive of the Alley to the Eaſtward, and in Depth one Hundred and five Feet ſix Inches.

The Purchaſer may have twelve Months Credit, paying Intereſt and giving Security. For further Particulars apply to ROBERT WELLS, or

WILLIAM STOUTENBURGH, *Adminiſtrator.*

For Sale by private Contract,

THE Plantation whereon I now live in St. Thomas's Pariſh, containing three hundred Acres, adjoining Lands of Thomas Aſhby, Hopſon Pinckney, Eſquires, and Capt. Benjamin Marion. There is a tolerable good Dwelling Houſe, a very good new Barn, and all other Out-Houſes in very good Repair, requiſite in a Plantation. For further Particulars, apply to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

PETER VIDEAU.

To be Sold by private Contract,

THE HOUSE and LOT whereon the Subſcriber now lives, ſituate in Guignard-Street, containing in Front 24 Feet four Inches, and in Depth 75 Feet. For further Particulars enquire of

SAMUEL WARNOCK.

To be LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A BRICK TENEMENT in Tradd-Street, oppoſite William Burrows, Eſq. For Particulars, apply to JOSEPH VERREE.

Postscript to the South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 2013.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1774.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by *PETER TIMOTHY*, Printer to the Honourable the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, at the Printing-Office on the BAY, near the EXCHANGE.

The LORDS PROTEST against the BOSTON JUSTICE *and* CHARTER *Bills.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Mercurij, 11° *Maij*, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, entitled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be ſummoned.

The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

Moved, that the bill, with the amendments, do paſs.

Which, being objected to,—after a long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon.—It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Contents — — — — — — —	69	92
Proxies, — — — — — — —	23	
Non contents, — — — — — —	20	20
Proxies, — — — — — — —	0	

DISSENTIENT.

Becauſe, this bill, forming a principal part in a ſyſtem of puniſhment and regulation, has been carried through the Houſe, without a due regard to thoſe indiſpenſable rules of public proceeding, without the obſervance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no puniſhment juſtly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that thoſe rights of the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the election of counſellors, magiſtrates, and judges, and in the return of jurors, which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly ſtated and fully proved; notice of this adverſe proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected, and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been inviolably obſerved in the courts below. It is not technical formality, but ſubſtantial juſtice. When therefore the *magnitude* of ſuch a cauſe tranſfers it from the cogniſance of the inferior courts, to the high judicature of parliament, the Lords are ſo far from being authoriſed to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary and religious ſtrictneſs in the obſervance of it. The ſubject ought to be indemnified by a more liberal and beneficial juſtice in parliament, for what he muſt inevitably ſuffer by being deprived of many of the *forms* which are wiſely eſtabliſhed in the courts of ordinary reſort for his protection againſt the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary oppreſſion.

2dly. Becauſe the *neceſſity* alledged for that precipate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exiſt. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to aſſemble in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are not ſufficient to keep that ſingle colony in any tolerable ſtate of order, until the cauſe of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of thoſe hitherto brought into the Houſe, are ſufficient for that purpoſe; and we conceive, that the mere celerity of a deciſion againſt the charter of that province, will not reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be eſtabliſhed upon its ruins.

3dly. Becauſe Lords are not in a ſituation to determine how far the regulations of which this bill is compoſed, agree or diſagree with thoſe parts of the conſtitution of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal inſtitutions. Neither the charter of the colony, nor any account whatſoever of its courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exerciſe of their preſent powers, have been produced to the Houſe. The ſlighteſt evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniencies ſtated in the preamble of the bill to have ariſen from the preſent conſtitution of the colony judicature, has not been produced, or even attempted. On the ſame general allegations of a declaratory preamble, any other right, or all the rights of this or any other public body, may be taken away, and any viſionary ſcheme of government ſubſtituted in their place.

4thly. Becauſe we think, that the appointment of all the members of the council, which by this bill is veſted in the crown, is not a proper proviſion for preſerving the equilibrium of the colony conſtitution. The power given to the crown of occaſionally increaſing or leſſening the number of the council on the report of Governors, and at the pleaſure of Miniſters, muſt make thoſe Governors and Miniſters maſters of every queſtion in that aſſembly; and by deſtroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its uſe. The intention avowed in the bill, of bringing the council to the platform of other colonies, is not likely to anſwer its own end; as the colonies, where the council is named by the crown, are not at all better diſpoſed to a ſubmiſſion to the practice of taxing for ſupply without their conſent, than this of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the Engliſh conſtitution can be ſupported, as none of thoſe American councils have the leaſt reſemblance to the Houſe of Peers. So that this new ſcheme of a council ſtands upon no ſort of foundation, which the propoſers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly. Becauſe the new conſtitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous with the plan of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Great-Britain.—All the judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the crown) but by the Governor; and all (except the judges of the ſuperior court) are to be removable at his pleaſure, and expreſsly *without* the conſent of that very council which has been nominated by the crown.

The appointment of the Sheriff is by the will of the Governor only, without requiring in the perſon appointed any local or other qualification; that officer, a magiſtrate of great importance to the whole adminiſtration and execution of all juſtice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removable even by the royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the Governor and council, as often, and for ſuch purpoſes as they ſhall think expedient.

The Governor and council, thus entruſted with powers, with which the Britiſh conſtitution has not truſted his Majeſty and his privy-council, have the means of returning ſuch a jury in each particular caſe, as may beſt ſuit with the gratification of their paſſions, and intereſt. The lives, liberties and properties of the ſubjects are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury is turned into a ſnare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main ſecurity againſt the licentiouſneſs of power.

6thly. Becauſe we ſee, in this bill, the ſame ſcheme of ſtrengthening the authority of the officers and miniſters of ſtate, *at the expence of the rights and liberties of the ſubject*, which was indicated by the inauſpicious act for ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton.

By that act, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was ſet of a large important city (containing vaſt multitudes of people, many of whom muſt be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) given arbitrary ſentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

That proſcription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compenſation for an injury; but is to continue till the miniſters of the crown ſhall think fit to adviſe the King in council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the ſubject (ſtanding unattainted by conviction, for treaſon or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any perſon whatſoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of parliament, has been entered on the journals of this houſe as voted *nemine diſſentiente*, and has been ſtated in the debate of this day, to have been ſent to the colonies, as paſſed without a diviſion in either houſe, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted univerſal ſenſe of the nation.

The deſpair of making effectual oppoſition to an unjuſt meaſure has been conſtrued into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final queſtion for paſſing that penal bill, of the abſence of thoſe Lords who had debated it for ſeveral hours, and ſtrongly diſſented from it on the ſecond reading; that period on which it is moſt uſual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to paſs without animadverſion, Lords might think themſelves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every ſtage of every bill which they oppoſe, and to make a formal diviſion whenever they debate.

7thly. Becauſe this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the ſupport of that unadviſed ſcheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new and unſuitable to their ſituation and conſtitutional circumſtances.

Parliament has aſſerted the authority of the legiſlature of this kingdom, ſupreme and unlimited, over all the members of the Britiſh empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furniſhed argument in favour of an unwarrantable uſe of it.

The ſenſe of the nation on the repeal of the ſtamp act was, *that in equity and ſound policy, the taxation of the colonies for the ordinary purpoſes of ſupply, ought to be forborn*; and that this kingdom ought to ſatisfy itſelf with the advantages to be derived from a flouriſhing and increaſing trade, and with the free grants of the American aſſemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more eaſily obtained, leſs oppreſſive, and more likely to be laſting than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of thoſe who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the ancient ſtanding policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it, has led to that courſe of ſhifting and contradictory meaſures, which have ſince given riſe to ſuch continued diſtractions, by which unadviſed plan, new duties have been impoſed in the very year after the former had been repealed; theſe new duties afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued in contradiction to the principles upon which thoſe repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious, and precipitate ſteps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealouſy, which on the repeal of the ſtamp act was ſubſiding; revived dangerous queſtions, and gradually eſtranged the affections of the colonies from the mother country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force propoſed ſhould have its full effect, that effect we greatly apprehend may not continue longer than while the ſword is held up. To render the colonies permanently advantageous, they muſt be ſatisfied with their condition. That ſatisfaction we ſee no chance of eſtabliſhing, whatever meaſures may be purſued, except by recurring in the whole, to the wiſe and ſalutary principles on which the ſtamp-act was repealed.

RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,
PORTLAND, ABERGAVENNY,
ABINGDON, LEINSTER,
KING, CRAVEN,
EFFINGHAM, FITZWILLIAM,
PONSONBY.

PROTEST of the LORDS.

Die Mercurij 18 *Maij* 1774.

THE order of the day being read, for the third reading of the Bill, entitled, *An Act for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Caſes of Perſons queſtioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law, or for the Suppreſſion of Riots and Tumults in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England*; and for the Lords to be ſummoned;

The bill was accordingly read a third time.

Moved, That the bill do paſs;

After a long debate, the queſtion was put, "Whether this bill ſhall paſs?"

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Contents, 43.—Not contents, 19.

DISSENTIENT.

1ſt. Becauſe no evidence whatſoever has been laid before the Houſe, tending to prove that perſons acting in ſupport of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial and been acquitted. This fact has happened even ſince the commencement of the preſent unhappy diſſentions.

2dly, Becauſe, after the proſcription of the port of Boſton, the diſtranchiſement of the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the variety of proviſions for new modelling the whole policy and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confeſſion of the weakneſs and inefficacy of all the proceedings of Parliament. By ſuppoſing that it may be impracticable, by any means that the public wiſdom could deviſe, to obtain a fair trial there for any who act under Government, the Houſe is made virtually to acknowledge the Britiſh Government to be univerſally odious to the whole province. By ſuppoſing the caſe, that ſuch trial may be equally impracticable in every other province of America, Parliament does in effect admit that its authority is, or probably may, become hateful to all the colonies. This we apprehend, is to be publiſh to the world, in terms the moſt emphatical, the total confidence the ſupreme Legiſlature repoſes in the affection of that large and ſo important a part of the Britiſh Empire. If Parliament believed that any conſiderable number of the people in the colonies were willing to act in ſupport of Britiſh Government, it is evident that we might ſafely truſt the perſons ſo acting to their fellow coloniſts for a fair trial for acts done in conſequence of ſuch ſupport. The bill, therefore amounts to a declaration, that the Houſe knows *no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience but by an army rendered independent of the ordinary courſe of law in the place where they are employed.*

3dly, Becauſe we think that a military force, ſufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Laſtly, Becauſe this bill ſeems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of eſſential innovations into the government of this empire. The virtual indemnity provided by this bill for thoſe who ſhall be indicted for murders committed under colour of office can anſwer no other purpoſe. We conſider that to be an indemnity which renders trial, and conſequently puniſhment impracticable. And trial is impracticable, when the very Governor, under whoſe authority acts of violence may be committed, is empowered to ſend the inſtruments of that violence to three thouſand miles diſtance from the ſcene of offence, the reach of their proſecutor, and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the tranſportation from America to Great-Britain of any number of witneſſes at the pleaſure of the parties proſecuting and proſecuted, without any regard to their age, ſex, health, circumſtances, buſineſs, or duties, ſeems to us ſo extravagant in its principle, and ſo impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us further in our opinion of the ſpirit which animates the whole ſyſtem of the preſent American regulations.

RICHMOND, PORTLAND,
FITZWILLIAM, CRAVEN,
PONSONBY, LEINSTER, and
ROCKINGHAM, MANCHESTER.

The following is the Act of Parliament paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained, whether troops can be quartered otherwiſe than in Barracks, in caſe Barracks have been provided ſufficient for the quartering of all the officers and ſoldiers within any town, township, city, diſtrict, or place, within his Majeſty's dominions in North-America, and wherein it may frequently happen, from the ſituation of ſuch Barracks, that, if troops ſhould be quartered therein, they would not be ſtationed where their preſence may be neceſſary and required; Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the ad-

vice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, in such cases, it shall and may be lawful for the persons who now are, or may be hereafter authorized by law, in any of the provinces within his Majesty's dominions in North-America, and they are hereby respectively authorized, impowered, and directed, on the requisition of the officer who, for the time being, has the command of his Majesty's forces in North-America, to cause any officers or soldiers in his his Majesty's service to be quartered and billetted in such manner as is now directed by law, where no Barracks are provided by the Colonies.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall happen at any time that any officers or soldiers in his Majesty's service shall remain within any of the said colonies without quarters, for the space of twenty-four hours after such quarters shall have been demanded, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of the province to order and direct such and so many uninhabited houses, out houses, barns, or other buildings, as he shall think necessary to be taken (making a reasonable allowance for the same) and made fit for the reception of such officers and soldiers therein, for such time as he shall think proper.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act, and every thing herein contained, shall continue and be in force, in all his Majesty's dominions in North-America, until the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain, *in Parliament assembled,*

The humble PETITION of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the CITY OF LONDON, in Common Council assembled,

[*Presented the 31 of* JUNE, 1774]

"SHEWETH,

"THAT your Petitioners are deeply concerned and much alarmed to find there is now a bill depending before this Honourable House, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebeck in North America," which in all civil cases takes away the exercise of the English Law, and that latter part of it, the trial by Jury, and substitutes in its stead the French Law of Canada, whereby the freedom of the person, and security of the property of his Majesty's subjects, are rendered very precarious.

"That if this Bill passes into a Law, the Roman Catholic will be the only legal established Religion, without any provision being made for the free exercise of the Protestant Religion, which may prove greatly injurious and oppressive to his Majesty's protestant subjects, who do now, or may hereafter reside in the said province

"That the Legislative Power is vested solely in persons appointed during pleasure by the Crown, which is totally inconsistent with the liberty and principles of the English Constitution.

"Your Petioners therefore most humbly pray, that the said Bill may not pass into a Law."

To the KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble ADDRESS and PETITION of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the CITY OF LONDON, in Common Council assembled,

[*Presented the 22d of* JUNE, 1774.]

"*Most Gracious Sovereign!*

"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Alderman, & Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has passed your two Houses of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebeck, in North-America," which we apprehend to be entirely subversive of the great fundamental principles of the constitution of the British Monarchy, as well as of the authority of various solemn Acts of Legislature.

"We beg leave to observe, that the English law, and that wonderful effort of human wisdom, the trial by Jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil cases, and the French law of Canada is imposed on all the inhabitants of that extensive province, by which both the persons and properties of very many of your Majesty's Subjects are rendered insecure and precarious.

"We humbly conceive, that this bill, if passed into a law, will be contrary not only to the compact entered into with the numerous settlers of the reformed religion, who were invited into the said province, under the sacred promise of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewise repugnant to your Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the speedy settling the said new Government.

"That consistent with the public faith, pledged by the said Proclamation, your Majesty cannot erect and constitute Courts of judicature and public Justice for the hearing and determining all cases, as well civil as criminal, within the said province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; nor can any laws, Statutes, or ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good Government of the said province, be made, constituted, or ordained, but according to the laws of this Realm.

"That the Roman Catholick Religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, established by this bill, and no legal provision is made for the free exercise of our reformed faith, nor the security of our protestant fellow-subjects of the Church of England in the true worship of Almighty God according to their consciences.

"That your Majesty's illustrious family was called to the Throne of these Kingdoms in consequence of the exclusion of the Roman Catholick antient branch of the Stuart line, under the express stipulation that they should profess the protestant religion; and according to the oath established by the sanction of Parliament in the first year of the reign of our great deliverer King William the Third, your Majesty, at your coronation, solemnly swore, that you would, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the protestant reformed religion established by law.

"That, although the term of imprisonment of the subject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite and unrestrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and excessive fine.

"That the whole legislative power of the province is vested in persons to be solely appointed by your Majesty, and removable at your pleasure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free constitution; by which alone your Majesty now holds, or legally can hold, the imperial crown of these realms.

"That the said bill was brought into Parliament very late in the present session, and after the greater number of the members of the two houses were retired into the country; so that it cannot fairly be presumed to be the sense of those parts of the legislature.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly supplicate your Majesty, as the guardian of the laws, liberties, and religion of your people, and as the great bulwark of the protestant faith, that you will not give your royal assent to the said bill.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Advertisements.

The SUBSCRIBER

HAVING, in a late Advertisement, signified the Intention of leaving the CUSTOM-HOUSE, *hereby gives Notice to the Public*, That he has left his Employment *there*, in Order the more effectually to put in Execution a Plan, to which, he flatters himself, his long Experience in Business of various Kinds, particularly in many *Public Writings* of the greatest Importance, together with his Expedition and Exactness in adjusting Accounts, will, in some Measure, render him adequate; and which he has been advised to engage in, by several Gentlemen of the first Rank, Influence, and Property, who have been pleased to entertain a favourable Opinion of his Abilities.

He proposes, in a particular Manner, to apply himself to *writing Conveyances* of all Kinds, at a moderate Price; and hopes his Experience and close Application, will enable him to execute that Branch of Business with Credit to himself, and Advantage to his Employer.

To undertake and perform all Manner of other *Writings*, and settle Accompts, however intricate, whether relative to the *Merchant*, *Planter*, or *Mechanic*, with as much Clearness and Dispatch as any Person in the Province.

He will also negociate all Sorts of Contracts, such as the purchasing and disposing of Lands, Tenements or Negroes;—the Borrowing or Lending of MONEY, &c. upon the most equitable and reasonable Terms for Buyer or Seller, Borrower or Lender;—And will engage to do any Kind of Business that shall be entrusted to his Care, with the greatest Integrity, and the utmost Secrecy: He therefore solicits the Encouragement of his Friends and the Public, at his House in Queen-Street, opposite to Mr. ARTHUR PERONNEAU.

PETER BOUNETHEAU.

Charles-Town, 22d July, 1774.

To be Sold by private Contract,

The following LOTS *of* LAND

In CHARLES-TOWN,

ONE LOT in Tradd-Street, with a very convenient two Story Dwelling-House thereon, pleasantly situated; it has a small Garden thereto, and every out Conveniency that can be mentioned, and in good Repair. A small Part of the Money will be wanted; for the Remainder, the Terms will be made easy.

One other valuable LOT in Archdale-Street, with two neat Wooden Tenements thereon, very pleasantly situated, which rent at £. 375 per Annum.

Two LOTS in Guignard Street, opposite to Old Church-Street, one of which is vacant; on the other is a new-built Kitchen.

Also, A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 300 Acres, situated on the South-West Side of Lynch's-Creek, bounded South-West on James Radcliff, and on all other Sides by vacant Land.

Likewise, Several NEGROES, one of which is a compleat Boatman and jobbing Carpenter, warranted honest and sober; a compleat Washer and Ironer, Field Slaves, &c. For further Particulars, enquire of

PETER BOUNETHEAU.

THE Bonds, Notes and Books of Accounts belonging to the Estate of Edward Mortimer, late of Monck's-Corner, deceased, are lodged in my Hands by the Administratrix, with full Power to receive and give Discharges on all Monies due thereon; and as there are many Persons who have neglected to pay their Accounts and the Interest on their Bonds and Notes; these are therefore to inform them, that unless they are paid immediately, they will be positively sued.

PETER BOUNETHEAU.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A LIKELY, young NEGRO WOMAN, with her Child about three Years of Age:—She is as complete a Washer and Ironer as any in this Province; and is also a good plain Cook.—The Reason of her being sold is, because she does not like to live in the Country.

ALSO,

Two other young WENCHES, who have been used to House-Work, and sold for no Fault whatsoever. PETER BOUNETHEAU.

To be Sold by private Contract,

THE HOUSE and LOT in Old Church-Street, where Mr. James Johnson, Baker, lately resided; it is conveniently situated for Business, and would best suit a Baker, as it has every Convenience for the Business. One Half of the Purchase Money would be wanted, and a long Credit given for the Remainder. For Particulars, apply to

PETER BOUNETHEAU.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP,

A Likely young NEGRO MAN, who has been used to attend on a Family, and can take Care of Horses; he is sold for no Fault, the Owner having no Occasion for him. The Purchaser may have twelve Months Credit, paying the Interest, and giving proper Security. Apply to

PETER BOUNETHEAU.

To be Sold by private Contract,

THE House and Lot in Old Church Street, where Mr. James Johnson, Baker, lately resided; it is very conveniently situated for Business; one Half the Purchase Money will be wanted, and a long Credit will be given for the Remainder. For Particulars, apply to PETER BOUNETHEAU.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HATH moved his Family into the Old Free School House, could dispence with four or five Pupils more, especially such as are docile, and Master of the first four Rules of Arithmetic, and understand something of the English Grammar; the Practice of the Compting-House in various Parts of the Globe, the Use of the Globes, and every Branch of the Mathematicks, taught by JOHN TUKE.

Who is provided with every necessary Apparatus, &c. for the different Sciences.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

The following LANDS,

For which the Purchaser may have two or three Years Credit, paying the Interest annually, viz.

A Very valuable Tract at the Euhaws, joining Land of Alexander Wright, Esq; Heir of John Heyward, and Harrison, containing 1295 Acres, Part of which is a Body of as good Rice Swamp as any in that Part of the Country, and near an excellent Landing.

A Tract upon Edisto River, about 15 Miles from Bacon's-Bridge, formerly belonging to —— Jones, containing 1000 Acres, Part of which is good Rice Land, and the rest proper for Indico and Corn: On this Tract is a good Dwelling-house, and other Improvements.

A valuable Lot in Tradd-street, between Mr. Thomas Heyward's, and Mr. Baker's, 60 Feet in Front and near 200 Feet deep.

JAMES LAURENS.

To be Sold by private Contract,

TWENTY LOTS of LAND each containing Forty Feet in Front, and from One Hundred and Seven to One Hundred and Fifty Feet in Depth.

The said Lots are situated on a Street Forty Feet wide lately laid out from *Broad Street* through Lands belonging to me, near the West End of *Broad Street* aforesaid, which is almost as high a Piece of Land as any within the Limits of *Charles-Town*.

The Purchasers may have a long Credit, giving approved Security, and paying the Interest punctually; and a Plat of the Lots may be seen at Mr. *Wells's*, and Mr. *Nicholas Langford's*, Booksellers, in *Charles-Town*. Apply to ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

JAMES PURCELL,

At his WINE-VAULTS,

In CHURCH-STREET,

Has imported in the PORTLAND, *Capt.* WILSON, *and the* PALLAS, *Capt.* TURNER, *from* LONDON,

EXCEEDING good Port Wine in Bottles, Porter, Cyder and Perry in Casks and Bottles. He has likewise for Sale, very fine white Wine Vinegar in Jugs, and some best smoaking Tobacco at 12*s.* 6*d.* the Pound.

ROBERT MUNCREEF,

At his STORE in *Elliott-Street*,

Has to DISPOSE *of*,

JAMAICA, West-India and North-ward Rum, by the Hogshead, Quarter Cask, or any Quantity not less than three Gallons; Madera particular Wine, Ditto inferior, red Port, Lisbon and Sherry in Bottles, by the Dozen, very good; Parker's best bottled Porter by the Dozen, or Cask of six Dozen each; Brandy by the Gallon; *Also*, best Muscovado Sugar, and Coffee of an extraordinary Quality.

All Orders punctually attended to; and he will be much obliged to his Friends for their Commands, which may depend on being served in the best Manner, and on the most reasonable Terms.

To be LET

A Convenient Store Room, and Cellar, under the Marine Lodge Room; situated in Longitude Alley. Enquire of

EDWARD WEYMAN.

JACOB VALK,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, That, for the better accommodating all concerned, and conducting his Plan of Business in the most concise and eligable Method, both for himself and Employers,

HE PROPOSES,

ON the *First* MONDAY in every Month, throughout the Year, to have a PUBLIC SALE, at his LONG ROOM;—where all such Lands, Houses, Negroes, and other Property, as are sent to him for Sale, will be put up, and Orders punctually obeyed.

He also continues to sell by PRIVATE SALE; and, having Room to lodge Negroes, will, to accommodate the Sale, take a Charge of them at a moderate Expence.

To particularise the various and many Lands, Houses, Negroes, &c. now under his Care, would be too numerous, he therefore thinks it sufficient to acquaint the Public, that he has of the former several valuable Plantations and Tracts of Land, in almost every Part of the Province; a Number of Houses and Lots, in and about Town; and Negroes of every Sort, and of all Qualifications, which any Gentleman is welcome to view at any Time.

He will also this approaching Season, sell INDICO upon Commission, having excellent Store-Room for that Article;—and in this and all other Matters intrusted to his Care, will study to pay a particular Attention to the Interest of those who may please to favour him with their Commands.——Several Sums of MONEY wanted at Interest, under a Guarantee to see the Interest punctually paid.

To be Sold at private Sale,

A VERY valuable settled Plantation, with a Dwelling House, Orchard, and every necessary Building, situated in St. Bartholomew's Parish, containing 1220 Acres, is exceeding good Rice Land; the Rest good Provision Land, and well timbered, being about 14 Miles from Jacksonsburgh, 38 from Charles Town, and about 6 from the Landing at *Parker's* Ferry.

For further Particulars, enquire of

JACOB VALK.

For Sale by private Contract,

A Valuable Lot of Land in *King-street*, opposite where the *Old Goal* was, running through from the said Street into *Orange-street* 200 Feet in Depth, and in Front of either Street 20 Feet, on which there is a very good Dwelling House (a Brick House) two Stories high, with other Conveniencies. For further Particulars, enquire of JACOB VALK.

For private SALE,

A Lot of LAND, containing in Front on Meeting street 110 Feet, and in Depth next to Hazel-street 265 Feet, in Breadth next Maiden-street 108 Feet, and in Depth from Maiden-street to Meeting-street 305 Feet; it will be divided into several Lots, as may best suit a Purchaser. Four or Five Years Credit will be given, or Negroes taken in Payments. For further Particulars, please to enquire of

JACOB VALK.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation in St. George's Parish, 21 Miles from Town, containing 200 Acres, Thirty of which is cleared, near Forty Acres is good Rice Land, the Rest good for Corn and Indico, with an old fashioned Dwelling House, and situated close upon Ashley-River, from whence a Boat may come down in one Tide to Charles-Town. JACOB VALK.

For Sale by private Contract,

A Very valuable Plantation or Tract of Land in *Prince-William's* Parish, containing 1076 Acres, 250 of which is cleared, exceeding good for Corn, Rice, or indico, situated three Miles from Stony-Creek or Pocotaligo, joining Lands of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Stephen Bull of Sheldon, Esq; John Izard, Esq; Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Deveaux. The Terms will made agreeable to the Purchaser.

JACOB VALK.

For Sale by private Contract,

A Pleasant situated Lot of Land upon *New Church-street Continued*, lately belonging to THOMAS MIDDLETON, Esq; deceased, containing in Front 67 Feet 6 Inches, and in Depth upon the Canal leading from the Bridge to the Flood Gate 362 Feet 8 Inches, with a good Dwelling-House, and Summer House on it. Two Years Credit will be allowed, giving Bond and paying Interest, with Security if required.

JACOB VALK.

For Sale, by private Contract,

A New, commodious, airy, and pleasant-situated HOUSE, in *Meeting-street*, opposite to *Hopkin Price*, Esquire, Two Rooms on a Floor, two Stories high, with Kitchen, Chair-House, and Stable for two Horses, with other Conveniencies.—For further Particulars, enquire of JACOB VALK.

For private SALE,

A Very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1000 Acres in *Amelia-Township*, within two Miles of Col. *Thomson's*, and about 100 from Town; on which is a Dwelling-House, 40 Feet by 20, framed, but not finished, with Indico Vats, and Provision enough planted for next Year; the Land is very high, and inferior to none in the Province for Indico, with Plenty of Oak and Hickory, and a good Fence all round it.

Together with, Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of Pine-Barren, within a Mile and a Half of the above, which it can not do well without.

Also, Twelve Hundred Acres in the Fork of the *Congaree* and *Wateree* Rivers, near *M'Cord's-Ferry*, and about five Miles from Col. *Thomson's*, on which is a tolerable good House and other Buildings, 500 Acres of which is excellent high Swamp, has been settled some Years, and is expected to have a very great Surplus.

Two Hundred Acres upon *Wateree-River*, very pleasant and healthy, situated upon a Bluff, being all Oak and Hickory, and nearly adjoining Lands of Mr. *Peter Leger*.

Likewise, A very valuable Tract of Land, containing 1600 Acres, situated at *Saltketchers*, 12 Miles from the Landing; 600 Acres is fine Rice Swamp, 600 Pine, and 400 good Oak and Hickory has been settled, but no Buildings on it. Plats may be seen, and Terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JACOB VALK.

To be LETT *on* LEASE, *or To be* SOLD, *a* BARGAIN,

THAT very pleasant and well-situated Place *Up-the-Path*, opposite *New-Market*, late the Property of *Francis Perry*, deceased, containing four Acres and a Quarter, more or less; on which is a convenient well built Dwelling-House, with a Piazza, Kitchen, Stables, and Chair-House, exceedingly well calculated for a Country Retreat, has a good Prospect, is very airy, and an agreeable Distance from the Road. The Purchaser may have One, Two, Three, or more Years Credit, paying Interest, with approved Security. For further Particulars, enquire of JACOB VALK.

THOSE to whom Mr. *Joseph Stanyarne* of Stono, Planter, is any wise indebted, are desired to make known their respective Demands, to

JACOB VALK.

CHARLES-TOWN, *August* 18*th*, 1774.

ALL Persons indebted to the several Estates of Mr. GEORGE MULLINS and STEPHEN GOLDEN, deceased, are desired to discharge the same before the 15th Day of September next, as all Accounts then unpaid, will be sued for without Distinction.

JACOB VALK.

RUN AWAY a Negro Fellow named ANDREW, (the Propety of Mr. Joseph Stanyarne, of Stono, Planter) is short and thick, about five Feet five Inches high, aged rather better than thirty Years; a noted Run-away, and is supposed to be gone his old Track, having been lately taken by John Gaillard, Esq. Any Person that will apprehend the said Negro, and deliver him to the Warden of the Work-House, to Mr. Stanyarne, at Stono, or to me in Charles-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JACOB VALK.

BRIAN CAPF,

HAS IMPORTED

In the LIVE-OAK, *Capt.* LUNDBERY, *from* BRISTOL,

PART of his white and coloured PLAINS:

Also, A large Assortment of IRONMONGERY, consisting of all Sorts of Nails, Locks, Hinges, Iron Pots, Carpenters Tools, and almost every common Article in that Branch usually imported here.

Cyder in Bottles, Split Pease in Jugs, Paints and Linseed Oil, Lamp Oil, Boxes of Window Glass, Fowling Pieces, Pistols, &c. &c.

Which, with his IMPORTATION by the ST. GEORGE, Captain MUIR, from LONDON, makes his Assortment very compleat, and will be sold on very low Terms at his Store on the Bay.

N. B. A few Hampers of choice RASBERRY BRANDY to be disposed of cheap.

ALEXANDER GILLON, & Co.

Have for SALE,

FINE OLD VIDONIA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks; Ditto Sherry, and Malaga in Quarter Casks; Ship Bread in small Barrels, and a few Barrels of Irish Beef.

WILLIAM & JAMES CARSAN,

HAVE IMPORTED

In the LIVE-OAK, *Capt.* LUNDBERY, *from* BRISTOL,

A Large Quantity of white and coloured PLAINS, Duffils. Several elegant Riding Chairs, with or without Tops, to be sold on very reasonable Terms.

JOHN TUNNO & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

By the LIVE-OAK, *Capt.* LUNDBERRY, *from* BRISTOL,

THEIR White and coloured PLAINS, which will be sold cheap.

Jacksonsburgh, August 1, 1774.

ROBERT STOTT & Co.

Have received by the LIVE-OAK, *Capt.* LUNDBERRY, *from* BRISTOL,

A large QUANTITY OF

White & coloured Plains;

PLANTATION TOOLS, Nails, and Iron Pots, Rice Sickles, white and Bath Metal Buttons, for Negroes Cloaths, &c. They have also received by the PALLAS, Capt. LIVERS, an ASSORTMENT of Irish Linen, Scotch and Irish Osnabrugs; white and grey Russia Drabs; blue and red Cotton Romal Handkerchiefs; blue and white patt work Ditto; black and coloured Silk Hats, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Womens fluff Shoes; yard-wide flowered and bordered Dimities; a large Assortment of HARD-WARE, from Sheffield; Stock and Pad-Locks, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN-GABRIEL GUIGNARD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the LIVELY, *Capt.* CARTER, *from* BRISTOL,

WHITE, blue and green Plains of different Qualities, Duffils, Mens, Womens, and Boys Leather Shoes and Pumps, Womens black fluff Ditto, Iron Pots, &c. all purchased upon the best Terms, and will be disposed of reasonably at his Store in Broad-Street.

St. James, Goose-Creek, August 2, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Owners of Slaves in the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek, That the Commissioners will, on the Day above-mentioned, make an Assessment of 10*s.* currency per Head on all Male Slaves from 16 to 60 Years, of Residents in said Parish, for the Repair of Goose-Creek Bridge; and a Return of the same is required to be made on Oath, to either of the Commissioners, on or before the First Day of October next;—On which Day Attendance will be given at the Parish Church, to receive the same, when Executions will positively be issued against all Defaulters, without Exception.

THOMAS SMITH,
BENJAMIN SINGELLTON,
JOHN WRIGHT,
THOMAS WALTER,
EDGWICK EWIS,
JAMES STREATER,
BENJAMIN SMITH,
JOHN PARKER.
} Commissioners.

To be LETT,

On the Wharf late Beresford's,

A STORE fronting on the Bay and the Street leading to the Dock, with the Cellar under it. Three other STORES with Lofts and Cellars. And the DOCK belonging to the said Wharf. For Particulars apply to

ALEXANDER GILLON.

ABSENTED himself from the Subscriber, about a Month ago, a Mustee Boy, named AUGUST, lately purchased at Mr. *Holman's* Sale; he is about 14 or 15 Years of Age, and well known both in Town and Country, having been a Waiting Boy to his late Master. There is Reason to suspect that he may be found lurking about Mr. *Thomas Heyward's* Plantation at *Pocotaligo*, where he has a Mother and some other Relations. A Reward of FIVE POUNDS and all reasonable Charges shall be paid to the Person who will deliver him to me, or the Warden of the Work-House in *Charles-Town*. WILLIAM BURROWS.

ABSENTED herself from my Service on Sunday the 19th of June last, a well set Negro Woman, named TAMSON, artful and sensible, and may probably endeavour to pass for a free Woman; she has a Cast in one of her Eyes, by which she may easily be known. TEN POUNDS Currency Reward will be given for the apprehending said Wench, on her Delivery to the Warden of the Work-House, or to me in St. George's Parish, Dorchester.

DORCAS HARVEY.

The SUBSCRIBER,

ACQUAINTS her Friends and the Public in general, that she will open a SCHOOL at one of Mrs. PAYNE & JOHN HORLBECK's Tenements, in Morris-street, for teaching Children to read, and do plain Work, on reasonable Terms; their Parents may rely on her steady Conduct in endeavouring to merit their Favours. ROSINA THEUS.

To be Sold by private Contract,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 300 Acres, situate on the Branches of Beaver-Dam Creek, a Branch of Turkey-Creek, in Granville County, bounding N. W. on Land of Hezekiah Williar, N. by Land held by Robert Melville, S. W. on Land of William Goode, and all other Sides on vacant Land. The said Tract consists chiefly of Oak and Hickory. One, two, or three Years Credit will be given, on paying the Interest annually. For further Particulars, enquire on Champneys's Wharf, of

(t. f.) DANIEL STEVENS.

WANTED immediately,

A Wet NURSE, who can be well recommended. Such a one may hear of a Place by applying at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office on the *Bay*, next the EXCHANGE.

The SUBSCRIBER,
Acquaints the PUBLIC,

THAT at his OFFICE in *Meeting-Street* (opposite to JAMES SIMPSON, Esq) Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, may have their BOOKS brought up, with the utmost Dispatch;—and, Persons entering into Partnership, have them opened and regulated, in a proper Manner.

All Accompts of Partnerships, Executors, Assignees, &c. clearly adjusted.

MONEY BORROWED, and LENT at Interest, without the least Expence to the Lender, or *any Premium from the Borrower*, except a moderate Commission.

☞ Those Gentlemen who chuse to employ him in any Kind of Commission Business, may have undoubted Security, if required, and every Endeavour will be exerted to give Satisfaction.

PHILIP HENRY.

To be Sold by private Contract,

A Valuable PLANTATION pleasantly situated in St. John's Parish, Berkley County, containing Nine Hundred and Fifty Acres, equal to any in that Parish for Corn, Rice, or Indico, with a large Quantity of Fire-wood convenient to a good Landing; the Buildings on the Premises are in tolerable good Order, particularly the Dwelling House: This Plantation is bounded Eastwardly on Lands of Col. Laurens, and Part of Mr. David Guerrard's Land; Northwardly on Mr. Anthony Cordes's Land; West on the Parsonage; and Southwardly on Cooper-River. For Particulars, please to apply to PHILIP HENRY.

For SALE,

A Plantation in St. Thomas's Parish, about 8 Miles from Charles-Town, formerly the Property of the Revd. Mr. HIMELI, containing Two Hundred and Eighty-five Acres; Part of which is fine Rice Land, the Rest good Corn Land. There is on said Plantation, a good Dwelling House, Barn, Out-House, &c. about 200 Yards from a good Landing, where a Sooner may load conveniently; at the Landing is a Brick Kiln, in good Order. Two or three Years Credit will be given. Apply to PHILIP HENRY.

For SALE,

A Tract of Land in Craven County, containing Three Hundred Acres, and bounding on Lynch's Creek, granted in 1757. *Also*, One Thousand Acres in Granville County, near Savannah River, below the Three Runs, granted in 1755. For further Particulars, please to apply to PHILIP HENRY.

For Sale, by private Contract,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Cook; in which Capacity she has served for some Time past, in one of the first Boarding Houses in Town; she is also a good Washer.

Likewise, A NEGRO MAN, as complete a Cook as any in the Province; they will be warranted sober and honest.

Also, Four FIELD SLAVES, have been about three Years in the Country. Any Person inclinable to purchase any of the above Negroes, may have 18 Months, or two Years Credit.

PHILIP HENRY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing One Hundred and Seventy Acres, on the Sea Shore, in the Parish of St. James, Santee, adjoining Land of Messrs. Nathan Legaré, Lewis Mouron, and Daniel McGregor; one Half of which is fit for the Culture of Indico, Corn, &c. and the Whole remarkably well timbered, with Pine and Firewood; the farthest Part of it not more than Half a Mile from a Landing.

Also, One Hundred Acres adjoining the above and Lands of said Nathaniel Legaré, and Daniel McGregor, and bounding on the Sea Shore, having a Landing thereto, not more than Half a Mile from the extreme Part of it; this Tract is also well timbered, and fit for Rice, Corn, or Indico; they will be sold together or separate. For Terms, apply to PHILIP HENRY.

To be disposed of at private SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, a complete Waiter, has been used to House Service in particular; understands something of Horses, and the general Attendance upon a Gentleman. Apply to PHILIP HENRY.

For SALE by private Contract.

A Tract of Land, containing One Thousand Two Hundred Acres on the Head Branches of Rocky Dam Creek, a Branch of Thickettee Creek, the Waters of Broad River. Apply to PHILIP HENRY.

For SALE,

FOUR Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, near the Boundary Line of Orangeburg Township, on a Branch of Edisto River, known by the Name of LIME STONE SWAMP; and Three Hundred Acres in Hillsborough Township, joining Lands of Robert Reache, Daniel and Jean Davide, and James Piffree. The Purchaser may have a long Credit, paying Interest, and giving Security, if required.

PHILIP HENRY.

For SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, containing Four Hundred Acres, situated in Williamsburgh Township; bounding to the South-west upon Black-River; and on other Sides by respectable Neighbours:—This Land was granted to John Bisset, in 1734, and reckoned as good Land as any in the Township.

The Purchaser may have One or Two Years Credit.

Also, A LOT in said Township, containing Half an Acre; known in the Plan of the said Town by the (No. 5) bounding South west upon the Bay. For Particulars, please to apply to PHILLIP HENRY.

To be SOLD cheap,

A Tract of LAND, containing 300 Acres, on the South Side of Coosawhatchie Creek, bounding East by Mr. Drayton's Land; on other Sides by vacant Land, at the Time of the original Grant.

PHILLIP HENRY.

ALL Persons indebted to NOAH BENT, late of Charles-Town, Carpenter, deceased, are desired to discharge their Accompts immediately; and those who have Demands, to make them known to the Subscribers *For the Administratrix*,

PHILLIP HENRY.

For private SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in St. Thomas's Parish, containing One Thousand Acres, within eight Miles from Charles-Town, situated on a bold Creek, where Scooners of any Burthen may load with Ease: The Land is well timbered, and the Soil exceeding good for Rice, Corn, or Indico. Any Person willing to purchase, may have any Quantity not less than Two Hundred Acres. Please to apply to

PHILIP HENRY.

For SALE,

THREE Hundred Acres of LAND on the East side of the Catawba River in Craven County, is very conveniently situated for a Store, being about Thirty Miles from Camden, and nearly adjacent to two Roads: This Tract is in the very Center of the Waxaw's Settlement. Please to apply to

PHILIP HENRY.

For private SALE.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, as compleat a House Wench as any in the Province, a good plain Cook, and can work exceeding well at her Needle: She is very good tempered, and remarkably healthy, strong and healthy, has but one particular Fault, which will be candidly communicated to the Purchaser, and which in many Family's would not be noticed.

Also, A young NEGRO MAN, a Cooper, of a quiet and willing Disposition; he will be warranted sober, healthy and honest. Please to apply to

PHILIP HENRY.

For Sale by private Contract,

A Lot of Land very valuable, on Account of its advantageous Situation on the Corner of two wide Streets, containing One Hundred and Forty Feet Front on Meeting-street, and Two Hundred on Hazel-street.

A valuable Plantation in St. James's Parish, Goose-Creek, containing Four Hundred and Fifteen Acres, joining Lands of Elizabeth Smith and William Withers.—On the Premises are a good new built House of Six Rooms, with a large Piazza and other necessary Buildings. This Plantation is well situated for a Brick Kiln, being on a large Creek, where Scooners of any Burthen may load with Ease.

A commodious and well finished House situate in Orange Street, opposite the Hon. Thomas Knox Gordon, Esq'r consisting of Six airy Rooms, a Kitchen, Fowl House, good Cellar, and every other requisite Buildings. The Lot contains Forty-two Feet Front by One Hundred Feet deep.

Also, Three Hundred Acres of Land in St. Thomas's Parish, bounding North-West on Samuel Wells's Land and South-West on Elias Wigfall's Land. On this Tract is an exceeding good Saw-Mill just built. For further Particulars please to apply to

PHILIP HENRY.

To be SOLD together or separate,

UPWARDS of One Hundred Lots of LAND in *Orangeburgh* Township: On some of these Lots are good Dwelling-houses newly built; they will be sold very cheap for Cash or short Credit.

Four Tracts of Land in *Amelia* Township, *viz.* One of 500 Acres; One of 450; One of 200; and One of 50 Acres. The two latter Tracts join, and are contiguous to the Road; through which there is a commodious Approach to a House, that at present is used as a Store.

Four valuable Tracts of Land on *Santee* River, One of 2000 Acres, chiefly fine Swamp Land; One of 600; and Two of 150 Acres each. These last four Tracts are extraordinary good Land.

Also, Two Tracts of Land in the *Long Canes* Settlement; One of 400 Acres; the other 300. For Particulars, apply to PHILIP HENRY.

For private SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing Two Hundred and Fifty Acres in St. *Mark's Parish*, on the Branches of *Dutchman's Creek*, *Waters of Waccree-River*, bounding North and North easterly on Land belonging to *George Pair*; North westwardly and South-westwardly on Mr. *Kershaw's* Land.

Also, Five Hundred Acres of LAND on *Kelsey's-Creek*, on Branches of *Fair-Forrest*. For Particulars, please to apply to PHILIP HENRY.

For SALE very Cheap,

A Lot of Land up the Path, opposite to Mr. *John Watson's*, containing in Front Seventy-five Feet, and in Depth Two Hundred Feet. Apply to PHILIP HENRY.

For *SALE*,

AN active young NEGRO MAN, free from any known Fault:—RICE, at the Market Price, will be taken in Payment.

Please to apply to PHILIP HENRY.

PUBLIC TREASURY, *March 4th*, 1774.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE *Public Treasurers* would gladly give the *Public* such a Description of the *Counterfeit Bills* now passing in this Province, as might effectually guard every Person from being imposed upon: But there are such a Variety of them (every Emission since the Year 1748 being counterfeited, except the Tax Certificates for the Indian Trade) that it is impossible. The only two distinguishing Marks that run through the most of them are these, viz. *The Figures in the numbering are very bad, and the Names of the Signers are impressed by the Plate, instead of being wrote with a Pen.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the COMMONS HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

March 18th, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT this House will make no Provision to pay the Expence of Victualling, Cloathing, or for Presents given to, any Indians whatsoever who may hereafter come into this Colony, unless especially sent for by the Governor or Commander in Chief, on Affairs immediately relative to the Colony.

ORDERED, That the Clerk do give public Notice in the Gazettes of the said Resolution.

By Order of the House,

THOMAS FARR, jun. *Clerk.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the COMMONS HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

March 23d, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT this House will for the future, upon the Certificate on Oath of the Majority of the Justices and Freeholders who try Slaves, of the Condemnation and Execution of any Slave and Slaves for Felony, Murder, or any other Crime to be hereafter committed, and of the Value of such Slave or Slaves, PROVIDE such Sum or Sums, as a Compensation to the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves, as shall appear to this House reasonable, additional to the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds provided by Law.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this House do give public Notice of the said Resolution; and also, it is expected, that all Magistrates and other Persons who shall be concerned in the Valuation of any Slave or Slaves so condemned and executed, do have particular Regard to the Nature of the Offence which such Slave or Slaves are convicted of, and how much the Value of the said Slave or Slaves are lessened thereby.

By Order of the House,

THOMAS FARR, jun. *Clerk.*

HENRY CROUCH, of Charles-Town, and JOHN GRAY, of Boston, acquaint the Public in general and their Friends in particular, that they have entered into Copartnership

UNDER THE FIRM OF

CROUCH & GRAY,

And have taken the House and Stores in Elliott-Street, between Messrs. Mackenzie & Tunno, and Mr. William Donaldson, where they intend to carry on the Commission Business in all its Branches, and would be much obliged to Gentlemen for any Favours in that Way: They propose keeping up a constant Supply of Northern and West-India Goods, which they are determined to sell at very moderate Prices for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. They have to dispose of a Consignment of three stout NEGRO MEN, and one likely NEGRO GIRL, a few Cases of well assorted Stationary, a few Boxes of Medicines put up for Plantation Use, some neat hunting and other Saddles, and Silver-mounted Whips.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Ship ST. GEORGE, *Capt.* MUIR, *from* LONDON, *and in the Ship* LIVE-OAK, *Capt.* LUNDBERY, *from* BRISTOL,

A Few Pieces of best London Duffils, and White Plains, to be sold at Mr. JOSEPH DARRELL's, in TRADD-STREET, by

RICHARD & JOHN TODD.

Who have also for SALE,

JAMAICA and WEST-INDIA RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR in Hogsheads and Barrels.